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GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

133161

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1864-65.

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JUDICIAL.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Acts, applicable to the Judicial Administration of the Bombay Presidency, were passed during the year 1864-65 by the Government of India:—

No. XXVII. of 1864.—An Act to substitute certain declarations for the Oaths of qualification taken by Justices of the Peace.

No. III. of 1865.—An Act relating to the rights and liabilities of Common Carriers.

No. VI. of 1865.—An Act to continue Act No. XXXI. of 1860, relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases.

No. IX. of 1865.—An Act to amend Act XVI. of 1864 (to provide for the Registration of Assurances).

No. X, of 1865.—An Act to amend and define the law of Intestate and Testamentary succession in British India.

No. XI, of 1865.—An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature.

No. XIII. of 1865.—An Act to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction, and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction in places other than the Presidency Towns.

No. XV. of 1865.—An Act to define and amend the law relating to Marriage and Divorce among the Parsees.

No. XVIII. of 1865.—An Act to amend Act No. X. of 1862 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Stamp duties).

No. XXI. of 1865.—An Act to define and amend the law relating to Intestate succession among the Parsees.

The following Acts were passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations during the year :—

No. I. of 1864.—An Act to amend Section VI. of Act XXV. of 1858.

No. II. of 1864.—An Act to provide for the Periodical Survey of Steam-Vessels in the Ports, Harbour, Rivers or Waters of the Presidency of Bombay.

No. III. of 1864.—An Act to repeal Clause 4 of Section II. of Regulation V. of 1830, and Section I. of Regulation VIII. of 1831.

No. IV. of 1864.—An Act to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers, and to the office of Cazee in the Bombay Presidency.

No. V. of 1864.—An Act to give Mamletdars' Courts jurisdiction in certain cases to maintain existing possession, or to restore possession to any party dispossessed otherwise than by course of law.

No. VI. of 1864.—An Act for the better regulation of the Diet-money of persons imprisoned by the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

No. I. of 1865.—An Act to provide for the survey, demarcation, assessment, and administration of lands held under Government in the districts

belonging to the Bombay Presidency, and for the registration of the rights and interests of the occupants of the same.

In addition to the above Laws the following Bills were also finally passed by the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations:—

Bill to amend Act XXI. of 1848 for avoiding wagers.

Bill to provide for the management of the Municipal affairs of the City of Bombay, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the City, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein.

Bill for the regulation of Mofussil Gaols, and the enforcement of discipline therein.

NOTE.—These Bills have since passed into law as Act Nos. II. III. and IV. of 1865.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

1. The following returns, showing the civil work disposed of at the original and appellate sides of the High Court during the official year 1864-65, have been submitted by the Registrars of that Court:—

ORIGINAL SIDE.

Number of Original year Suits instituted under Act VIII. of 1859.	No. of Regular Appeals instituted under Act VIII. of 1859.	No. of Special Appeals instituted under Act VIII. of 1859.	No. of Original Suits disposed of. Causes. Decided.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Settlement of Issues.	Motions.	Orders in Chambers.	No. of Regular Appeals disposed of, whether on merits or otherwise.	No. of Applications for Special Appeals disposed of.	Motions. Ecclesiastical.	Equity.	Insolvency.	Applications for Probate. Ecclesiastical.	Equity.	Insolvency.	Causes. Ecclesiastical.	Equity.	Insolvency. Discharges.	Dismissals.
1864-65 Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction ..... 725..	16	None	308	212	79	395	453	9	None.	1742		169	193	Matters 3. Petitions 290.		6	15	255	8
Admiralty ..... 1..																			
Special cases from the Small Cause Court..... 2..																			

APPELLATE SIDE.

Regular Appeals.		Special Appeals.				Applications for admission of Special Appeals.				Miscellaneous applications.	
Balance on 1st May 1864.	11	Balance on 1st May 1864.	584	Balance on 1st May 1864.	54	Balance on 30th April 1865.	15	Granted.	1,434		
Received from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.	17	Received from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.	860	Received from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.	962	Disposed of.	Rejected.	141	Rejected.	199	
Total.	28	Total.	1,444	Total.	1,016		Admitted.	860			
Disposed of.	15	Disposed of.	1,094								
Balance on 30th April 1865.	13	Balance on 30th April 1865.	350								

REGULATION DISTRICTS.

2. The Returns submitted to Government for the Regulation Districts under the Bombay Presidency by the several Judges show that 10 Judges, 10 Assistant Judges, 9 Principal Sudar Amins, 85 Moonsiffs, and 673 Pleaders were employed during the year under report. During the year previous there were only 540 pleaders in the Regulation Districts; the number of pleaders for the present year therefore exceeds that of the former by 93. Of the 673 pleaders who were practising in 1864-65 all were natives of India, and 48 of them were acquainted with English, and 67 had certificates of a legal education. The excess in the number of pleaders knowing English and of those having certificates of legal education for the year under report over the corresponding numbers in the preceding year bears testimony to the fact that the zeal for the acquirement of knowledge of the Regulations has been increasing.

3. The number of suits on the file at the beginning of the year 1864-65 was 29,243. This added to the number of suits filed during the year, which was 145,456, makes the total number of suits for decision during that year to 174,699. Only 121,474 decisions were, however, passed. Out of the decided suits 5,095 were for possession of land, 3,728 otherwise connected with land, and the rest connected with debts, wages, &c. Of the suits decided there were 108,605 which would have been cognizable by Courts of Small Causes.

4. The question of the establishment of Small Cause Courts throughout this Presidency is engaging the attention of Government, and will be settled on receipt of the Honourable Mr. Tucker's report on the redistribution of jurisdictions.

SIND.

5. The Returns from Sind are not for the official year 1864-65 but for the calendar year 1864. They present the

following results. In all the Civil Courts the number of suits filed and in arrears in 1864 was 13,665 and the number decided was 11,821. The corresponding number for the preceding year was 7,240 and 6,749. The value of the suits in 1864 was Rs. 11,66,637, and in 1863 Rs. 5,80,282.

6. The number of appeals filed and in arrears in 1864 was 455 and the number decided 289. The number in the preceding year was 275 and 149. The value of the appeals in 1864 was Rs. 23,902 and in 1863 Rs. 24,670.

ADEN.

7. The following table shows the amount of civil business transacted in Aden:—

1863.		1864.	
Number of Suits.	Aggregate of Awards.	Number of Suits.	Aggregate of Awards.
2,723	57,173	2,566	35,781

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

BOMBAY.

8. The following table shows the business and receipts of this Court during the year 1864-65 as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Year.	Number of Suits instituted.	Amount litigated.	Number of Judgments given.	Amount received in Cases decreed and compromised.	Amount paid to Suitors in Cases decreed and compromised.	Fees carried to the Credit of Government.	Charges on account of the Establishment of the Court.	Surplus.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1863-64 ..	18,947	13,07,650 3 9	12,286	2,50,007 4 7	2,47,559 4 9	1,36,002 2 0	90,878 0 5	65,124 1 7
1864-65 ..	18,485	19,74,326 2 5	11,613	3,76,133 6 9	3,76,285 10 11	1,98,558 6 5	1,23,197 7 7	75,360 14 10
Increase in 1864-65 .	....	6,66,675 14 8	....	1,26,126 2 2	1,28,726 6 2	62,556 4 5	32,319 7 2	10,236 13 3
Decrease in 1864-65 .	462	.....	673	.....	.....	....	....	....

9. From this statement it appears that notwithstanding the decrease of 462 suits in the year under report, there was an increase of Rs. 62,556 in the amount of fees. The entire expenses of the Court amounted to Rs. 1,23,197-7-3, which, deducted from the amount of net receipts, *i.e.* Rs. 1,98,558-6-5, leaves a surplus of Rs. 75,360-14-10 to the credit of the general fund of the Court.

10. This excess is owing to the extension of the jurisdiction of the Court under Act XXVI. of 1864. On a contrast between the average number of suits for the recovery of sums above Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000 disposed of by the Supreme and High Courts during the five years previous to the passing of Act XXVI. of 1864, and those filed after the introduction of the Act, the number of cases filed in the Small Cause Court is a satisfactory evidence of the public want which has been supplied by the passing of this Act.

11. The following table shows the business and receipts of the Mofussil Courts of Small Causes:—

Station of Courts.	Number of Suits instituted.	Amount litigated.	Number of Cases disposed of.				Fees carried to the Credit of Government.	Charges on account of the Establishment of the Court.	Surplus.
			Contested.	Ex-parte.	Admitted.	Adjusted, Withdrawn, &c.			
		Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmednuggur.....	2,877	1,55,305 15 11	443	1,891	382	222	18,053 10 0	12,996 9 5	5,057 0 7
Increase in 1864-65 ..	....	21,624 14 3	34	142	....	....	2,296 6 0	159 13 0	2,136 9 0
Decrease in 1864-65 ..	....	.....	....	....	85	23	.....	.....	.....
Ahmedabad.....	1,744	82,644 0 9	99	440	32	589	9,147 0 0	16,137 3 3	.....
Increase in 1864-65 ..	240	.....	....	79	....	....	1,343 10 0	2,743 7 9	.....
Decrease in 1864-65 ..	....	1,870 12 10	53	....	36	10	.....	.....	.....
Belgaum	1,269	85,382 3 11	141	726	151	295	8,529 4 0	14,546 7 4	.....
Increase in 1864-65 ..	532	53,189 0 5	47	435	70	129	5,212 6 0	6,136 7 6	.....
Decrease in 1864-65 ..	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Poona	5,873	3,51,660 0 11	748	3,708	347	1,061	40,268 9 10	20,410 15 0	19,857 10 10
Increase in 1864-65 ..	545	1,11,085 6 11	....	663	....	895	6,129 3 11	708 7 2	4,420 12 9
Decrease in 1864-65 ..	....	.....	140	....	95	....	.....	.....	.....
Kurrachee	2,082	1,16,407 4 10	452	459	801	370	14,460 6 9	10,691 11 7	3,768 11 2

12. From the above it will appear that with the exception of Ahmedabad and Belgaum the receipts of all the Courts have exceeded the disbursements.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

High Court.

13. The original side of the High Court disposed of 4 motions and 147 criminal cases during the year.

14. The following return, showing the criminal work disposed of at the appellate side of the High Court during the official year 1864, has been submitted by the Registrar of that Court:—

Cases received for confirmation of Capital Setences.	Cases disposed of on appeals after calling for Records and Proceedings.	Cases disposed of on review of Criminal Returns.	Cases received for orders of the Court.	Petition presented in Court and received with Register of Petitions.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
55	132	223	65	250	337	1,062

Regulation Districts.

15. From the returns received by Government it appears that 1,092 cases were disposed of by the Courts of Session in the Regulation District and 1,997 persons tried. There were 997 convictions. In the preceding year there were 689 convictions. The average for the four preceding years was 964. The average period of detention of prisoners was 1 month and 7 days. The number of witnesses summoned was 11,631, and the average distance travelled by each witness was 34 miles.

16. The total number of offences tried in all the Criminal Courts was 30,075, the number of trials being 27,243.

The number of persons tried was 49,617, and of these 29,521 were convicted.

17. The largest number of trials was for offences under the heads of "hurt," "criminal force," and "assaults." Under these heads there were 7,749 convictions. This number exceeds the corresponding number for the preceding year by 1556, but is less by 101 than the average number for the four preceding years. There were 7,625 convictions for thefts other than thefts of cattle, and 551 convictions for thefts of cattle. These numbers considerably exceed the average for the four preceding years, which were in the above classes of convictions respectively 6,200 and 423. In convictions of the more serious offences there was an increase under the head of "murder," but a slight decrease under the head "dacoity." There were 124 convictions of murder and 48 of dacoity. In the previous year the corresponding numbers were 50 and 52. The averages of the four preceding years were 96 and 107 respectively. There were 84 convictions of highway robbery, against 34 in the preceding year, and an average of 49 in the four preceding years. There are 111 convictions of giving false evidence, 33 of culpable homicide, 8 of attempts to commit murder, 454 of receiving stolen property, and 60 of forgery.

18. Of the convicts 16,751 were sentenced to fine only, and 4,496 to fine in addition to imprisonment. 4,169 convicts were imprisoned for less than one month, and 646 for more than one month and less than three months. 54 were sentenced to death, 80 to transportation for life, and 48 to transportation from 7 to 14 years.

19. In all 1,848 appeals were disposed of in the Mofussil—1,011 by the Courts of Session and 837 by the District Magistrates. In 338 cases the sentences of the lower Courts were revised; in 118 cases the sentences were altered, and in 1,393 they were confirmed.

SIND.

20. The total number of criminal cases tried in Sind in 1864 was 9,514. The total number of persons tried was 16,679, of whom 8,524 were convicted and the rest discharged. There were 33 cases of murder, 10 of culpable homicide, 4 of attempts to murder, 10 of causing grievous hurt, and 2,698 of hurt, criminal force, and assault. There were 16 cases of false evidence, 2,416 of cattle-stealing, 3,277 of petty thefts, and 687 of receiving stolen property.

21. Of the sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts in 1864, 21 were of death and 35 of transportation for different periods. 4,705 convicts were sentenced to imprisonment and 3,249 were punished with fine only.

ADEN.

22. The Political Resident at Aden reports as follows in regard to the administration of criminal justice at that station :—

"During the year 1864 there were 512 persons tried, of whom 506 were convicted, and 6 only acquitted.

	1863.		1864.	
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1. Offences against the person	85	..	81	..
2. Do. do. property	122	..	184	..
3. Do. do. public justice	..	..	1	..
4. Do. do. weights and measures	..	..	2	..
5. Do. do. coin and Government stamps	..	..	2	..
6. Miscellaneous offences	204	..	236	..
Total	411	15	506	6
Total convicted and acquitted	426		512	

"This shows an increase of 86 cases in the total and of 95 in conviction. The greater majority of the cases have been petty, the increase being almost entirely confined to theft and criminal misappropriation. The young Somalee boys are the most inveterate thieves in the world. There are a great many here who were brought in the first instance from the opposite coast by their parents, who afterwards returned to their own country, abandoning their children to get a living as they could. An attempt is being made to reclaim these children by means of a reformatory. The dearness of provisions throughout the year led to the increase in the above crimes.

"The one case of murder was a clan quarrel between some Somalees; one side banded together and brutally murdered one of the other side for supposed wrong; all parties doggedly continued to conceal the perpetrators; it was found impossible to convict. These barbarous tribes consider that only one life should be forfeited when only one is taken, no matter how many are engaged in the murder. Evidently on this occasion several were concerned, and to prevent so many being punished all agreed to strict concealment. The father and brother of the deceased even gave no assistance. All against whom any suspicion attached were expelled from Aden, and will not be allowed to return.

"There were two cases of riot in the Somalee colony, but not serious—a charge of concealment of birth, in which it could not be proved that the infant ever lived; and two cases of causing grievous hurt: one, a Hindoo cut off his kept mistress' nose in a fit of jealousy; and the other, a sailor stabbed the first officer of his ship. These were the only heavy cases during the year—not much, considering the many violent characters here.

"The following is an abstract of the result of the trials :—

Discharged on security.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment for one month.	Imprisonment for six months.	Imprisonment for one year.	Imprisonment for two years.	Imprisonment for seven years.	Expulsion.
2	319	59	152	114	7	1	1	35

POLICE.

1. Town and Island of Bombay.
2. Mofussil.
3. Sind.
4. Aden.

23. The Police Returns for the town and island of Bombay are now for the first time rendered for the official year, and any comparison with the results of preceding official years is consequently not practicable. The tables submitted by the Senior Magistrate of Police contain useful information on many points, and copies are attached. They will form the foundation on which to test by comparison the results of the Police administration during succeeding years.

Vide Statements marked A and numbered 1 to 6.

Mofussil.

24. With respect to the Mofussil Police, Mr. Rogers, the Commissioner of Police for the Northern Division, has furnished the following report for 1864-65 :—

"There was a plot to disturb the peace of Guzerat, but I am glad to say that it was nipped almost in the bud.

The conspiracy had for its principal object the overthrow of the present Guicowar's government. It appears to have been hatched at Dwarka by one supposed to have been a relation of the Nana Sahib of Cawnpoor notoriety. He gained a number of adherents there, and they then ventured to Baroda, where the plot matured into a general scheme for a rise throughout Guzerat. The Waghurs and other disaffected persons were to have been made use of.

"The first person to receive the information of this conspiracy was His Highness the Guicowar himself, who communicated with the Resident. Captain Fenwick, the Assistant Resident, was then sent by an express railway train to Ahmedabad, where the conspirators were at the time. He placed himself in communication with the Magistrate, Mr. Oliphant, and the result was that the chief conspirator and all his adherents except the karbharee were caught. The prisoners were sent to Baroda, where they were tried by His Highness the Guicowar's tribunal and sentenced to imprisonment, some for life and others for terms ranging from fourteen years to one year. In the apprehension of these men great praise is due to Captain Coles, the Superintendent of Police, and Rao Sahib Gujanund Vittul, the Foujdar of the city of Ahmedabad.

"In domestic relations the districts of the Northern Division appear to have been rather fortunate. There was no crime out of the ordinary course, unless the émeute at the Island of Elephanta among the Chinese workmen in the employ of Messrs. Nicol & Co. be considered as such. A report of the circumstances was submitted to Government on the 25th August 1864. The ringleadars were caught and punished. The men under sentence of death were hanged near the scene of murder at Elephanta itself.

"There were no large highway robberies. Burglaries in a small way and minor thefts were frequent, and these originated in a great measure in the dearness of food. The prosperity of the ryots has certainly increased of late, but it is the poor Bheels, Colies, and other low castes who are the sufferers from the ruling high prices of provisions.

"In October last Colonel Bruce came to Bombay expressly with the view of improving the condition of the Police. A revision of the force in each district in respect to numbers and pay was effected by him in consultation with my predecessor, the Honourable Mr. Ellis, and it was expected at the time that the new scheme would come into force by the end of the year, but as yet no sanction has been received. The revision has become all the more necessary now the men were led to expect that their condition would soon be improved, and the delay only leads to disappointment and discontent.

"The charge of the Punch Mahals was transferred to this office from the beginning of the year. The unarmed Police of the district are very badly paid, but nothing can be done in the matter pending the receipt of the orders of Government on Colonel Bruce's proposals."

25. With reference to the two last paragraphs of the foregoing report it is necessary here to state that Colonel Bruce's proposals are at present engaging the careful attention of Government, and final orders, it is expected, will speedily be passed on the subject.

MOFUSSIL.

26. The Acting Commissioner of Police S. D., Mr. Hadow, has furnished the following report for the districts under his charge :—

"With the exception of the attempt made by a Brahmin named Jeewa to incite the men of the Southern

Mahratta Horse to mutiny and to aid in an insurrection when that regiment was about to be disbanded at Kulladghee in March last, and which attempt, as Government are aware, proved entirely abortive, nothing of political importance occurred during the year requiring special mention in this report. Full particulars of this incident were at the time reported to Government, who are also aware that the trial of the Brahmin resulted in his being sentenced to transportation for life.

"4. The reorganisation of the Foot Police of the several districts of the Southern Division was a matter that engaged much attention during the year. Proposals having for their object the reduction of the Police force of each district to the lowest possible number consistent with efficiency, and at the same time the raising of the salaries of the men to be retained from savings occurring from the reduction of numbers, were placed before the late Inspector-General of Police, Colonel Bruce, by the late Acting Police Commissioner, Mr. Morgan, which, if adopted, will result in an annual saving of upwards of Rs. 80,000, exclusive of the contributions that may be obtainable from the larger towns and villages towards the cost of the maintenance of the Police employed in them.

"5. The question of the reorganisation of an efficient body of Mounted Police for the Southern Division still hinges on the replies that the Jageerdars may give to the offer Government have authorised to be made to them as regards the Contingents of Horse at present furnished by them. These replies have not yet been received by me, but as soon as they are the subject will be again referred for the decision of Government.

"6. The rise that has taken place of late years in the prices of all necessaries of life has rendered the existing scales of pay, especially that for the lower grades of the Foot Police, very inadequate, and it is to be

hoped therefore that something will be done ere long for bettering the position of the men, who find their salaries barely sufficient for the maintenance of themselves and their families. The Superintendents complain that there is great difficulty in obtaining proper recruits for enlistment when vacancies occur, and that the greater number of those who offer for service are men whom it would be impossible to entertain with any regard to the efficiency of the force.

"7. Early in the year under notice instructions were issued by the late Police Commissioner, Mr. Hart, with the approval of Government, for supplying the unarmed branch of the Police of the Southern Division, as a general rule, with batons only in the place of swords. The Superintendents were also required to instruct the men in the proper use of this weapon. The measure, as appears from the reports of the Superintendents of Police, has been found to work satisfactorily.

"8. The want of a law for the regulation of the District Police of this Presidency is one which it is very desirable should be supplied at an early date. The recommendations submitted by the Police Commissioners of both the Divisions, for extending the provisions of Act V. of 1861 to the Bombay Presidency, are still under the consideration of Government.

"9. The statistics of crime show that there has been an increase, amounting to 15 per-cent, in the total number of offences of all descriptions committed in the districts of the Southern Division in the year 1864 as compared with the year 1863. This increase is almost entirely in offences of a petty nature. The more serious crimes, except murder, in which there is an increase of eight cases, show that if there has been no very perceptible diminution, there has at least been no actual increase in their number.

"10. Looking, however, at each district separately the contrast is not quite so favourable as regards all. There has been an increase in the number of highway robberies in the districts of Poona, Canara, and Belgaum, and also in the number of gang robberies committed in the districts of Poona, Sattara, and Dharwar. The number of burglaries committed in the city of Poona, as well as in the talookas of this district in 1864, shows a remarkable increase as compared with the year 1863. It is satisfactory to observe, however, that the proportion of convictions obtained for this offence in the city of Poona was nearly 80 per-cent.

"11. Among the murders committed in the Ahmednuggur district during the year was a double one of a particularly atrocious character, which was committed on the Thull Ghaut in July 1864 for the sake of plunder. The case was one beset by much difficulty, but the Police of the district, under the able superintendence of the late Lieutenant Davies, were indefatigable in their exertions to discover the offenders, who were therefore, with the exception of one man, who made his escape into the Nizam's territory before the Police obtained a clue to the murders, soon after captured and brought to trial, which resulted in their conviction and punishment.

"12. The new district of Kulladghee and sub-district of Sholapoor were finally formed on the 1st December 1864, the Police forces for these districts being at the same time organised by drafts from the Police of the late Sholapoor, the Belgaum, and the Sattara districts, an arrangement which was effected without difficulty and without additional expense beyond that of the pay of an Assistant Superintendent of Police, sanctioned for employment in the sub-district of Sholapoor.

"13. Before the commencement of the usual Jutra at Allundee in November 1864 the local officers of the Poona district had made arrangements for improving the sanitary condition of the locality, and during the seven days that the Jutra lasted the utmost attention was paid to all matters that could conduce to the health and comfort of the pilgrims. Measures were also taken to provide for the dispensing of medicines to the pilgrims in case cholera broke out among them, and arrangements were further made for the prevention of persons affected by the disease, or betraying symptoms of it, from entering the city and cantonment of Poona, and for administering medicines to them on the spot. The adoption of these measures, it may be assumed, operated towards the prevention of the disease at the Jutra, as not a single case of cholera occurred among the assembled pilgrims.

"14. Among the measures taken by Mr. Campbell for the improvement of the condition of the Canara Police was the providing of comfortable quarters for the men and their families at some of the principal stations and outposts, where before there was no suitable accommodation of any description. The men themselves assisted in the construction of the buildings, which were therefore erected at a very trifling cost, in some cases, to use Mr. Campbell's own words, at a cost to Government of 'almost nothing.'

"15. The unhealthiness of Canara is a serious drawback to material improvement, and the following extract from Mr. Campbell's report will afford an idea of some of the difficulties he has to encounter in maintaining the efficiency of the Police of this district:—'The difficulty of obtaining men is a great source of weakness, and of its main causes the unhealthiness of the districts is directly in itself another. At no time are less than 100 men on

the sick list, and more than this number are always incapacitated for energetic work, and the sickness in many cases is no temporary thing. Seriously diseased liver and spleen, and huge ulcers (the effects of fever), covering 20 or 25 square inches of surface, wasting men to skeletons, and in some cases even eating off the toes, are frequent. After months of sickness the men seek their discharge and go to their own countries—often I fear but to die. In the year under review 68 men took their discharge, and in by far the greater number of cases the reason was broken health. How many of these and of the men I dismissed have died I have no means of knowing, but an estimate may be hazarded from the fact that of the comparatively hale men who remained 14 have died in the year in question.'

"16. Cotton thefts, formerly so rife in the town of Coompta, are now reported to have ceased entirely, owing to the vigilance and exertions of the Canara Police under the able direction and superintendence of Mr. Campbell. The discovery and seizure of a vessel laden with stolen cotton, and the example made of the person who aided materially by forging or forgery in the Manifest in the perpetration of the robbery, although the owner, who had been convicted and sentenced, managed to escape on appeal, have tended no doubt to put a stop to offences of this nature, which had been of frequent occurrence. The circumstances of the case are thus reported by the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Campbell:—'The Coompta Foujdar discovered and seized a pattimar laden with stolen cotton. The customs carkoon, whose forgery in the Manifest facilitated the theft, was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment, the cotton was destroyed, and the owner, tindal, and crew were so harassed by having to go more than once from the Rutnagherry district to be tried in South Canara

that they and others are likely to be effectually deterred for the future from this species of offence. The owner was sentenced heavily, but narrowly escaped on appeal. The tindal also had a very narrow escape from severe punishment. The Inspector-in-Chief of the Cotton Department was so pleased with the Police that he awarded Rs. 100 to the Foujdar."

27. The following report regarding the Sind Police has been furnished by the Commissioner in that Province, and is for the calendar year 1864 :—

"134. The following statement shows the number of thefts and robberies in the Province in 1863 and also during the year under report :—

	Number of Thefts and Robberies committed.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Percentage of Property.
Kurrachee.		Rs.	Rs.	
1863	2,065	77,630	44,366	57¾
1864	2,640	1,00,000	50,102	50⅛
Increase	575	22,371	5,736	6¾
Decrease	....	....	....	....
Hydrabad.				
1863	2,344	83,043	41,820	50
1864	2,565	98,021	52,577	53
Increase	221	14,978	10,757	3
Decrease	....	....	....	....
Shikarpoor.				
1863	1,336	50,346	25,111	49½
1864	3,195	1,35,370	44,373	32½
Increase	1,859	85,024	19,262	....
Decrease	....	....	....	17
Frontier.				
1863	192	2,882	984	34·10
1864	563	26,074	4,223	16·19
Increase	371	23,192	3,239	....
Decrease	....	....	....	17·91
Thurand Parkur.				
1863	212	19,028	12,221	64·20
1864	384	19,366	13,697	7·07
Increase	15	338	1,476	5·87
Decrease	....	....	....	....

"135. The results shown in this return are very unsatisfactory. It is true that very few of the thefts committed in Sind are accompanied with violence, and the large apparent increase in the number of thefts may, to a certain extent, be attributed to a stricter system of diaries, which compels the Police to report every offence which is brought to their notice. But when all allowances have been made, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that crime has increased, and that property is lamentably insecure. This is, I think, due partly to the insufficient number of the Police, and still more to the insufficiency of their pay during a period at which grain has been selling at famine prices. I regret to have to add that in Kurrachee and Shikarpoor the supervision exercised by the Superintendents of Police has not been such as to give me satisfaction. The pay of the Mounted Police has been recently increased, and it may be hoped that the next year will show more favourable results. Colonel Bruce, the Inspector-General of Police, has lately visited Kurrachee, and has under his consideration a plan for improving the efficiency of the Police, which will, I trust, shortly be submitted to Government.

"136 During the past year the principle that every large town should bear the cost of its own police has been largely carried into effect in this province. There is now scarcely any town of any size in which a considerable portion of the Municipal funds are not devoted to the maintenance of the police.

"137. The number and cost of the Police force maintained by Government are as follows:—

Districts.	Number.	Annual Cost.
Kurrachee.....	940	1,84,044
Hydrabad.....	899	1,70,632
Shikarpoor	906	1,75,599
Thur and Parkur..	538	1,49,892
Frontier District ..	129	21,621
Total..	3,412	Rs. 7,01,818

28. The following report regarding the Aden Police is by Lieutenant Goodfellow, Assistant Political Resident at Aden:—

"The following tabular statement exhibits the total amount of crime during 1864-65 in Aden:—

	Nos.
Offences against human body	93
Do. do. property	199
Do. do. public justice	4
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance	27
Contempts of lawful authority of public servant.	8
Coin and Government stamps	1
Marriage	1
Public servants	1
Public health, decency, and morals	2
Religion	1
Weights and measures	1
Defamation	1
Miscellaneous	195
Total.	534

"From the above it will be seen that the greater number of offences have been under the head 'offences against property,' but of these nearly one-half have been perpetrated by Somalee lads, and were petty cases of theft. These children generally are orphans, and have no regular means of livelihood, and during the past year, on account of the dearness of provisions, had literally to steal to obtain food, which they boldly admit when brought up charged with the crime.

"The more serious offences during the past year were very few, and, with the exception of murder, concealment of birth, causing grievous hurt, and burglary, need no comment.

"With reference to the first and most important cases, that of murder, there is not the slightest doubt but

that a Somalee of about seven or eight and twenty years of age, of the Aden Madoba tribe, was murdered on the night of the 7th October last by some men of his own tribe in a lonely spot between the Mainpass gate and the Hedjuff. There is every reason to believe that the persons implicated in this foul deed were the ones who were in custody, from the very strong suspicion attaching to them; sufficient proof, however, could not be adduced to convict; they were consequently expelled from Aden.

"To give an instance of how difficult a matter it is to induce these peculiar people to give evidence in cases against any of their own tribe, or even to interest themselves to bring about punishment of crime, I would here mention that about a month or so after the deceased was murdered his father and brother came over from Berbera to Aden, but never troubled themselves to attend at the Police Office to make any inquiries or even to claim the effects of the murdered man; in fact the whole Aden Madoba tribe maintained a dogged spirit of silence in the matter and would give no clue to the Police, endeavouring on the contrary to turn suspicion to people of another tribe.

"The Police in this case were most indefatigable in their efforts to clear up the matter, but meeting with such opposition, were, it is not to be wondered at, unsuccessful in their attempt.

"The charge of concealment of birth was against a woman of bad character, who, after giving birth to a child—whether alive at its birth or not is uncertain,—buried the infant in the drain of her house; this was discovered from the fact of her little daughter having been seen carrying stones and earth into the house, and being unable when questioned to account for her act.

"Out of the cases of causing grievous hurt three only were serious ones; the first, a Hindoo, in a fit of jealousy cut off his paramour's nose; and the others, European sailors, for some supposed slight stabbed two of the officers of their respective ships; their intentions were bad, but luckily the injuries inflicted were not very serious.

"The three cases of burglary reported were not very serious, and were dealt with summarily. Considering the insecurity of many of the houses in the town, it is a wonder that more cases under this head have not occurred.

"The cases of affray and riot were luckily none of them of much importance, owing to the timely intervention of the Police. With so heterogeneous a population as Aden possesses, composed of Hill Arabs, Jews, Somalees of all tribes, Seedees, and others, this litigiousness is unavoidable, and the people will persist in taking the law into their own hands instead of following the proper course of appealing to the authorities.

"The amount of property stolen during the past year is very insignificant. The percentage of recoveries is however low, but this is chiefly attributable to the offenders in most cases having converted the things stolen by them into edibles.

"The Police force was increased during the beginning of 1864 by 1 havildar, 1 naique, and 25 privates; a reduction to the above extent having been carried out by Captain Playfair in 1861 when in charge of this Residency. The sanction of this so termed increase therefore only makes up the number of the force to the strength it was necessary to maintain four years ago. I am of opinion the present number will have to be augmented shortly, owing to the increasing importance of the place, and the numbers of persons of all nations who visit

it as a port. In former years this was not the case. Police surveillance now is therefore much more needed. A great want felt here is the absence of European constables to deal with cases constantly occurring with regard to the shipping. The late head of the Police, Subadar Seyed Lall, who has been removed from Aden for want of judgment in the case of the officers of the French ship *Quer*, hitherto succeeded in dealing with cases of this class, but the total unfitness in men of his stamp of the necessary qualification in such instances was, I think, clearly exemplified in the matter above referred to.

"The Police generally during the past year have behaved well, and have been instrumental in bringing about prompt punishment on offenders.

"I will not comment on the subjects broght forward in my former report, viz. the advisibility of establishing some description of Reformatory for Somalee lads, the appointment of European constables, and the application of a more suitable building than the present semi-permanent one for a Police Office and Court-house, as Government have been pleased to call for special reports on these subjects."

29. With reference to the two last paragraphs of the foregoing extract, it is to be observed that the Aden Police has already been increased by the addition of three European constables, and that the project of a Reformatory for Somalee lads has been sanctioned by the Government of India. But these questions, and that of providing a more suitable Police Office at Aden, will receive further notice in their proper place in the next Administration Report.

JAILS.

30. The following report is from the Inspector-General of Prisons, and is now for the first time rendered for the official year.

Number and disposal of Prisoners.

Ahmedabad.	Poona.
Dharwar.	Dhoolia.
Tanna.	Ahmednuggur.
Kurrachee.	Sholapoor.
Skikarpoor.	Sattara.
Hyderabad.	Rutnagherry.
Surat.	Honore.
Kaira.	Kulladghee.
Aden.	

"The number and disposal of the prisoners confined in the Jails marginally noted during the year 1864-65 are indicated in the following table. It will be observed that one Jail has been added to the number; this was established at the head-quarters of the new district of Kulladghee.

"2. The Jail at Dohud in the Punch Mahals was also brought under the control of this office towards the close of the year; but as the statistical data necessary for the preparation of the following tabular statement are not as yet available, it has been omitted from the list of Jails given above:—

	1864-65.			1863-64.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in confinement at the close of the year..	5,044	322	5,366	4,534	334	4,688
Received during the year..	14,101	822	14,923	14,553	861	15,414
Total Population....	19,145	1,144	20,289	19,087	1,195	20,282
Transported beyond seas..	215	15	230	320	10	330
Transferred to other districts.....	1,788	8	1,796	1,184	27	1,211
Released.....	11,922	824	12,746	12,050	817	12,867
Escaped.....	30	..	30	22	..	22
Died.....	242	5	247	425	17	442
Executed.....	48	5	53	42	2	44
Remaining on the last day of the year.....	4,900	287	5,187	5,044	322	5,366
Aggregate number of prisoners in the year.....	2,000,240	21,315	2,021,555	7,928,389	130,496	2,058,885
Daily average number of prisoners.....	5,479	327	5,806	5,281	354	5,635

"3. There were 20,289 prisoners in confinement during the year, against 20,282 during 1863-64; this gives a trifling

increase of 7 in the total Jail population. The daily average number shows an increase of 171 in the year under report.

"4. In addition to the total Jail population given above, there were 712 prisoners at different periods of the year in out-door gangs.

"5. The following table gives the particulars as to strength, disposal, &c. of the prisoners in the Sind Jails only for the past year:—

	1864-65.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in confinement at the close of the year	1,421	26	1,447
Received during the year	3,547	81	3,628
Total	4,968	107	5,075
Transported beyond seas	68	3	71
Transferred to other districts	791	..	791
Released	2,799	77	2,876
Escaped	14	..	14
Died	71	1	72
Executed	9	2	11
Remaining on the last day of the year	1,216	24	1,240
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year	536,784	10,362	547,146
Daily average number of prisoners	1,471	28	1,499

"6. These data are included in those given in the first table, and are here extracted to show what proportion the total Jail population in the province of Sind bore to that in Bombay, which appears to have been rather more than one-fourth.

Employment of Prisoners.

"7. The average number of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment during the year were employed in the manner exhibited in the following table:—

Mode of Employment.	1864-65.	1863-64.
Employed on manufactures	1,636	1,278
Do. as Jail servants	809	649
Hired by Public Works Department	124	384
Do. by other Departments	373	259
Employed on miscellaneous works	1,283	1,093
Working on the roads	188	139
Inefficient and excused from work	1,012	920
Total	5,425	4,722

"8. Out of a population of 5,635 in 1863-64, 4,722 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, leaving 913 under sentence of simple imprisonment or awaiting trial; while during the past year out of a population of 5,806, 5,425 were sentenced to rigorous and 381 to simple imprisonment, or were committed to the Sessions, &c.

"9. Out of a nearly equal number of prisoners, the excess during the past year being only 171, there were 703 sentences of rigorous imprisonment more during the past than during the preceding year.

Financial results.

"10. The financial results from the employment of convicts on manufactures are exhibited below:—

	1864-65.			1863-64.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of manufactured articles sold	1,16,006	10	4	92,719	5	7
Do. used for public purposes	13,745	12	3	16,689	8	10
Do. in store at the close of the year	51,895	1	0	39,217	13	2
Total	1,87,647	7	7	1,48,626	11	7
Deduct value of manufactured articles in store at the end of the preceding year	39,217	13	2	45,995	15	9
Gross receipts of the year	1,48,429	10	5	1,02,630	11	10
Deduct cost of raw materials, &c.	1,02,931	6	7	67,663	11	8
Net profit of the year	45,498	3	10	34,967	0	2
Average earning per prisoner	27	12	11	27	5	9

"11. It would appear from the above that the gross receipts of the year have amounted to Rs. 1,48,429-10-5 against Rs. 1,02,630-11-10 for the previous year, and the net profits to Rs. 45,498-3-10 against Rs. 34,967-2 during the year 1863-64.

"12. The average earning per prisoner has also somewhat increased; it has been Rs. 27-12-11 against Rs. 27-5-9. This result is still very far short of what it should be under proper and careful supervision.

"13. On the whole, however, these financial results are satisfactory, notwithstanding the exceedingly high price of all raw materials, and the difficultly of securing a proportionate price for the manufactured articles.

"14. The following comparative table gives the financial results under each item of cost, together with the gross and net cost of maintenance:—

Cost of maintenance.

The number of Prisoners. In 1863-64.... 5,635 In 1864-65.... 5,806	1864-65.			1863-64.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations	2,47,251	3	7	2,09,491	14	0
Money allowance	1,959	3	11	2,269	8	9
Total	2,49,210	7	6	2,11,761	6	9
Cost per prisoner	42	14	9	37	9	3
Fixed establishment, including guards and their reliefs	1,50,707	14	1	1,42,116	5	4
Cost per prisoner	25	15	4	25	3	6
Extra establishment	12,769	0	7	7,433	11	2
Cost per prisoner	2	3	2	1	5	1
Total	1,63,476	14	8	1,49,550	0	6
Cost per prisoner	28	2	6	26	8	7

The number of Prisoners. In 1863-64..... 5,635 In 1864-65..... 5,806	1864-65.			1863-64.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Hospital Charges. Pay of Hospital Assistant	5,610	0	0	5,610	0	0
Cost per prisoner	0	15	6	0	15	11
European medicines	555	12	3	828	10	5
Cost per prisoner	0	1	6	0	2	4
Bazar medicines	2,640	12	7	2,406	0	6
Cost per prisoner	0	7	3	0	6	9
Sick diet	3,602	5	0	4,532	6	8
Cost per prisoner	0	9	11	0	12	10
Furniture, bedding, and extra blankets	1,279	9	5	1,111	15	7
Cost per prisoner	0	3	6	0	3	1
Total	13,688	7	3	14,489	1	2
Cost per prisoner	2	5	8	2	9	1
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	24,231	3	1	23,315	10	11
Cost per prisoner	4	2	9	4	2	2
Contingencies, including stationery	18,185	15	8	18,311	4	9
Cost per prisoner	3	4	11	3	3	11
Additions, alterations, and repairs	11,645	13	10	15,572	6	5
Cost per prisoner	2	0	1	2	12	2
Gross cost of maintenance	4,81,438	14	0	4,32,999	14	6
Gross cost per prisoner	82	14	8	76	13	5
Deduct value of labour	77,656	4	7	90,104	3	9
Net total cost of maintenance	4,03,782	9	5	3,42,885	7	9
Net total cost per prisoner	69	8	8	60	13	7

" 15. The cost of food has again increased very considerably. Although the excess in the number of prisoners has been only 171, yet the increase in the cost of rations has risen to Rs. 37,759-5-7, which is equivalent to an excess of 875 convicts. No alteration has been made in the diet table, so that the increase is entirely due to the high prices of all articles of food.

" 16. The highest rates obtained at Aden Rs. 58-2-7 per prisoner, at Surat Rs. 55-13-4, at Dharwar Rs. 53-12-6, at Ahmedabad Rs. 50-2-1, and at Kaira Rs. 49-1-1. By far

the lowest rates were at Shikarpoor where the cost per prisoner for rations was Rs. 29-9-1. In all the Jails there has been an increase varying from Rs. 16-6-2 at Tanna to Rs. 4-12-6 at Hydrabad.

"17. There has also been an increase in the cost of fixed establishment and guards; the numbers and pay of the former have remained much the same throughout the year; the increase is therefore attributable to the fluctuations in the strength of the Military guards and the number of reliefs.

"18. Out of the sum of Rs. 1,50,707-14-1 for establishment and guards, Rs. 12,092-9-8 represent the cost of the Military guard over the Tanna Jail. Were the cost of the wing of a Native Infantry Regiment stationed at that place for the sole purpose of furnishing guards to the Jail taken into account, an addition of Rs. 76,939-11-3 would require to be made to the total cost above shown; this would raise the charge for guards to the enormous sum of Rs. 2,27,647-9-4.

"19. Until Police are substituted for Military guards, as suggested to Government, no material decrease can be effected in these very heavy charges.

"20. There is no marked variation in the other items of expenditure.

"21. The receipts, however, or the value of convict labour have decreased from Rs. 90,104-3-9 in 1863-64 to Rs. 77,656-4-7 during the past year, being a net decrease of Rs. 12,447-15-2 on the entire operations of the year.

"22. A result so unsatisfactory and discouraging is, however, amply accounted for by the fact that the factory operations in the Kurrachee Jail were entirely disorganised and brought to a complete lock on account of the fatal epidemic at the close of the official year 1863-64, and the release of a large number of prisoners.

"23. The loss on this account in this Jail alone amounted to Rs. 23,918-2-3. It is therefore fair to presume that had no such untoward event occurred there would have been a large increase to the profits of convict labour, especially as in 12 other Jails there was an actual increase of Rs. 14,046-6-10.

Mortality.

"24. The deaths were 247 against 442 in the previous year, but the mortality during the year 1863-64 was exceptional in consequence of an epidemic of typhoid fever at Kurrachee.

"25. Out of the 247 deaths, 72 of which occurred in Sind, 33 were from cholera, 27 from dysentery, 46 from diarrhœa, 56 from fever, and 85 from other diseases.

"26. The ratio per-cent of mortality from all causes to the average strength was 4·3 against 7·8 for the previous year.

"27. These results are satisfactory, and give proof of the general healthiness of the Jails, notwithstanding that during the hot season the heat was unusually intense and cholera was generally prevalent.

Escapes.

"28. There were 30 escapes during the year against 22 in 1863-64, being an increase of 8; 14 occurred from the Jails in Sind, being nearly one-half of the total escapes.

"29. Of the total number, 23 escapes occurred from extramural gangs and 7 from within Jail walls. The recaptures amounted to 16, 12 being of convicts escaped during the year under report, and the remaining 4 of those belonging to previous years.

Education.

"30. Out of 14,923 prisoners admitted into the Jails during the year, 1,067 were able to reade and write. Of

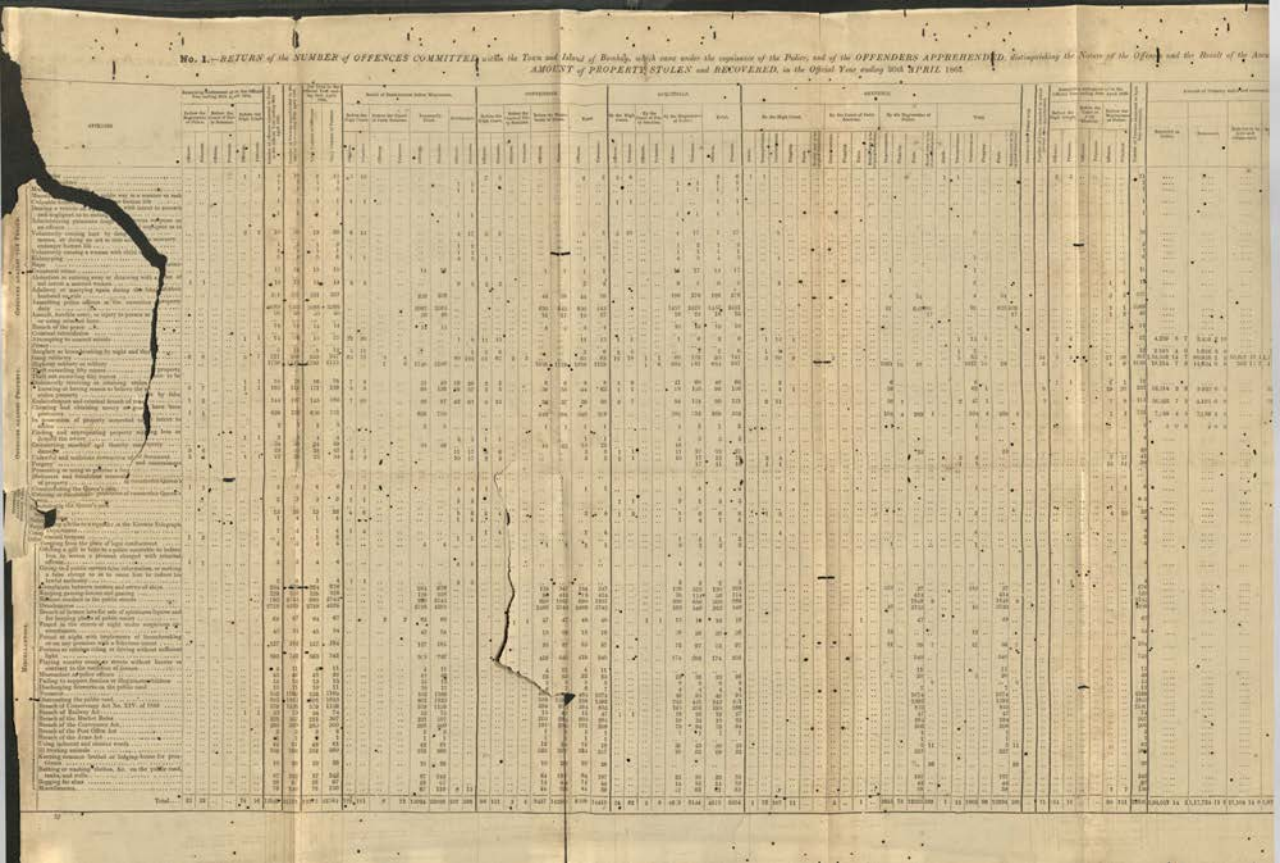
this number 2 were females, 225 were considered to be well educated for their position in life, and the remaining, 12,812 males and 819 females, were totally ignorant.

General results.

31. Although the expenditure during the year has increased for reasons already explained, some altogether unsusceptible of control, others in some measure avoidable but probably inexpedient to remove, and others again due to one of those periodical visitations so fatal to large bodies of men in confinement, and so costly in its consequences to the State, yet the standard of health has been more than maintained; it has considerably improved, and a more uniform and satisfactory system of intramural employment has been initiated [illegible], every prospect of benefit to the convict

No. 1.—*RETURN of the NUMBER of OFFENCES COMMITTED within the Town and Island of Bermuda, which came under the cognizance of the Police, and of the OFFENDERS APPREHENDED, distinguishing the Nature of the Offence and the Result of the Arre*

AMOUNT of PROPERTY STOLEN and RECOVERED, in the Official Year ending 30th APRIL 1865.



...and of the OFFENDERS APPREHENDED, distinguishing the Nature of the Offence and the Result of the Accusation; together with the ...Official Year ending 30th APRIL 1865.

| SENTENCE. | | |

No. 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of OFFENCES brought to the notice of the Magistrates of Police during the month of April 1865.

No. 3.

RETURN of Coroner's Inquests held in Bombay during the official year ending 30th April 1865 (compared with those held during the preceding year).

	CAUSES OF DEATHS.	1864.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Homicides. Murder	1	9	8	..
	Homicides. Manslaughter	1	5	4	..
	Homicides. Ditto agency unknown	..	..	..	..
	Poisoning, agency unknown	..	2	2	..
Suicides.	Felo de se. Poisoning	1	2	1	..
Suicides.	Felo de se. Drowning	2	..	..	2
Suicides.	Felo de se. Shooting	..	1	1	..
Suicides.	State of mind unknown. Poisoning	4	..	..	4
Suicides.	State of mind unknown. Drowning	5	6	1	..
Suicides.	State of mind unknown. Hanging	1	4	3	..
Suicides.	During temporary insanity. Poisoning	5	1	..	4
Suicides.	During temporary insanity. Drowning	1	6	5	..
Suicides.	During temporary insanity. Cutting and wounding	3	1	..	2
Suicides.	Drowning while delirious from fever	..	..	..	..
Suicides.	Ditto under the influence of strong drink	3	4	1	..
Suicides.	Shooting while ditto ditto	..	1	1	..
Casual Deaths.	Explosion of gunpowder	1	2	1	..
Casual Deaths.	Accidental poisoning	..	2	2	..
Casual Deaths.	Falls of quarry rocks	..	1	1	..
Casual Deaths.	Falls of stones	4	7	3	..
Casual Deaths.	Falls of earth and stones while digging	3	5	2	..
Casual Deaths.	Falls of buildings	1	..	..	1
Casual Deaths.	Falls of trees	1	1	..	..
Casual Deaths.	Falls from trees	..	3	3	..
Casual Deaths.	Falls from scaffolding	..	4	4	..
Casual Deaths.	Falls from houses and ships	9	21	12	..
Casual Deaths.	Falls from carts and carriages	..	1	1	..
Casual Deaths.	Falls from quarry rocks	..	..	..	..
Casual Deaths.	Falls from horses	3	..	..	3
Casual Deaths.	Injuries from carts and carriages	9	6	..	3
Casual Deaths.	Injuries from horses	2	..	..	2
Casual Deaths.	Injuries from quarry rocks while blasting	9	5	..	4
Casual Deaths.	Injuries from fire	2	2	..	..
Casual Deaths.	Burnt in a house on fire	1	3	2	..
Casual Deaths.	Injuries from scalding	..	..	..	..
Casual Deaths.	Accidents on ship board	5	12	7	..
Casual Deaths.	Accidents from railways	17	27	10	..
Casual Deaths.	Accidents from machinery	..	3	3	..
Casual Deaths.	Injuries from buffaloes	..	..	..	..
Casual Deaths.	Accidents, miscellaneous	7	13	6	..
	Carried forward	101	160	84	..
				39	

CAUSES OF DEATHS.		1864.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brought forward....		101	160	84	..
How caused unknown.	Fracture of the leg.....	2	..	..	2
	Abcess from injuries	..	..	..	..
Tetanus		1	2	1	..
Drowning ..	Accidental	32	42	10	..
	Found drowned	24	31	7	..
Natural deaths		19	14	..	5
Total....		179	249	70	..

No. 4.

RETURN of Cases disposed of by the Court of Petty Sessions during the official year 1865.

OFFENCES.	Number of Cases disposed of by the Court.	Number of Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted and Discharged.
Theft exceeding fifty rupees.	3	4	3	1
Theft not exceeding fifty rupees.....	1	6	....	6
Breach of the Opium laws. .	2	2	1	1
Cases against Conservancy Act No. XIV. of 1856 ..	3	3	....	3
1 Appeal.				
Total....	9	15	4	11

No. 5.

RETURN showing the Offences for which Persons of the age of fourteen years and under were brought before the Magistrates of Bombay from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.

OFFENCES.	Committed.	Discharged.	Total.
House-breaking by night and theft	1	....	1
Theft	72	64	136
Dishonestly receiving stolen goods knowing the same to have been stolen	....	1	1
Embezzlement, or criminal breach of trust	1	....	1
Cheating, or obtaining money or goods by false pretences	1	....	1
In possession of property which may be reasonably suspected to be stolen	27	25	52
Finding and appropriating property with intent to despoil the owner	....	1	1
Attempting to commit mischief	....	1	1
Unlawful and malicious destruction of property	....	1	1
Assaulting police officers in the execution of their duty	....	2	2
Assault, forcible entry, or injury against the property or person	2	17	19
Complaints between masters and crews of ships	....	1	1
Gambling	26	24	50
Riotous behaviour	21	18	39
Drunkenness	9	5	14
Taking liquor into common Jail without permission	1	....	1
Found in the streets at night under suspicious circumstances	....	2	2
Wilfully trespassing in dwelling-houses	3	2	5
Furious or careless riding or driving, or driving without lights	23	11	34
Nuisance	22	12	34
Obstructing the public road	59	26	85
Depositing night-soil on the public road	1	....	1
Exposing noxious and unwholesome meat, fish, &c. for sale	2	1	3
Breach of the Conveyance Act	6	3	9
Ill-treating animals	11	3	14
Begging for alms	....	2	2
Fouling water	4	5	9
Indecently exposing the person	1	....	1
Total	293	227	520

No. 6.

RETURN of Mortality for the Town and Island of Bombay for the official year ending 30th April 1865.

	Europeans.			Indo-British and Indo-Portuguese.			Native Christians and Jews.			Mahomedans.			Parsees.			Jains and all Hindoos.			Others and Unknown Caste.			Total.			Grand Total.
	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	
1864.																									
May	18	14	2	2	..	..	42	33	2	380	147	2	62	38	2	1,166	908	9	17	24	3	1,687	1,164	20	2,871
June	22	10	4	1	..	..	37	25	1	351	71	4	60	30	..	1,005	430	12	31	39	2	1,507	605	23	2,135
July	23	13	1	5	..	1	35	11	..	339	85	8	58	26	2	923	273	12	27	27	1	1,410	435	25	1,870
August	33	1	4	4	..	..	45	17	..	413	79	6	56	36	1	1,013	269	12	11	1	4	1,575	403	27	2,005
September	16	1	2	2	..	..	22	12	..	382	62	5	84	22	1	938	139	11	8	2	1	1,452	238	20	1,710
October	16	..	..	1	1	..	25	1	3	371	32	3	56	10	1	924	56	19	6	3	2	1,399	103	28	1,530
November	16	1	2	3	..	..	39	5	..	417	45	5	68	7	1	916	99	17	4	1	5	1,463	158	30	1,651
December	26	7	3	2	..	..	35	15	1	516	82	2	48	9	..	1,041	346	19	9	..	12	1,677	459	37	2,173
1865.																									
January	23	3	..	3	..	..	51	17	4	617	56	7	89	9	..	1,355	329	17	6	1	5	2,144	415	30	2,589
February	20	6	..	1	..	..	51	32	3	652	130	5	67	16	1	159 4	444	12	9	2	5	2,394	630	26	3,050
March	35	12	4	2	1	..	66	25	1	711	142	3	83	13	..	2,023	506	18	4	3	6	2,924	702	32	3,658
April	31	27	4	3	1	..	63	28	2	806	109	9	90	19	2	2,161	435	13	6	2	2	3,160	621	32	3,813
Total	279	95	26	29	3	1	511	221	14	5,955	1,040	59	821	235	11	15,059	4,234	171	138	105	48	22,792	5,933	330	29,055

REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

During the year under report a new Collectorate—that of Kulladghee—was formed, and the Collectorate of Sholapoor became a Sub-Collectorate, attached to the Collectorate of Poona.

With the exception of Ahmednuggur, Kulladghee, and Canara, in which collectorates the season was generally favourable for cultivation and the growth of the crops, the falls of rain in the districts of the Southern Division were scanty and unseasonable, in consequence of which cultivation was interfered with and the crops were more or less injured. Cholera was prevalent during portions of the year in most of the collectorates of the Division, and in the jungle villages of Canara fever had not to any extent abated, though in the larger towns of tha tcollectorate the health of the people is considered to have improved.

In the realisable Land Revenue of the year there was an increase contributed by five of the collectorates of the Southern Division in the following proportions:—

Poona	Rs. 7,77,402
Ahmednuggur...	,, 34,101
Kulladghee ...	,, 62,752
Dharwar	,, 75,037
Rutnagherry ..	,, 1,34,009
Total....	Rs. 10,83,301

	Rs. 10,83,301
	„ 4,37,694
Net Increase....	Rs. 6,45,607

Deducting from the above the amount of decrease, aggregating Rs. 4,37,694, which occurred in the collectorates of Sattara, Belgaum, and Canara, the result is a net increase of Rs. 6,45,607.

The increase is attributable to various causes, but principally to the following:—in the Poona Collectorate to the addition to it of the Sholapoor Sub-Collectorate; in Ahmednuggur to extended cultivation; in Kulladghee to the same cause, and to a larger revenue having been obtained by the sale of the grazing farms; in Dharwar to the carrying out of the Zamindars' Wuttun Settlement and the lapse of certain Inam lands, as well as to extension of cultivation; in Rutnagherry to the commutation rates for the Government grain having been higher than in the preceding year, and to a larger revenue having been realised under Government management from Khalsa, and temporarily attached villages and lands.

The decrease is due in Sattara to the transfer of one talooka (Punderpoor) to the Sholapoor Sub-Collectorate; in Belgaum to the transfer of three talookas (Bagulkote, Badamee, and Hoongoond) to the newly formed Kulladghee Collectorate; and in Canara to an alteration in the dates fixed for collecting the revenue instalments, consequent on which the entire instalment falling due in May has had to be excluded from the realisable revenue of the year.

The decrease is therefore nominal.

The total actual realisations up to 30th April 1865 amounted to Rs. 1,13,86,167.

In connection with the Land Revenue Administration may be chronicled the passing of Bombay Act I. of 1865, which provides for the survey, demarcation, assessment, and administration of lands held under Government, and for the

registration of the rights and interests of the occupants of such lands.

The realisable Sayer Revenue also exhibits an increase to the extent of Rs. 6,72,332, contributed by all the collectorates, except Belgaum, in the following proportions :— Sayer Revenue.

Poona	Rs.	1,20,972
Ahmednuggur	,,	93,454
Sattara	,,	1,39,313
Kulladghee	,,	28,828
Dharwar	,,	1,88,620
Rutnagherry	,,	18,796
Canara	,,	1,05,684
Total	Rs.	6,95,667
Deduct decrease in Belgaum	,,	23,335
Net Increase ...	Rs.	6,72,332

The increase is due mainly to these causes:—in Poona to the addition to it of the Sholapoor Sub-Collectorate and to a larger sale of Stamps, and increased receipts from Forests and from the Judicial Department; in Ahmednuggur to the re-transfer from Local Funds to Sayer Revenue of the 1 per-cent Income Tax, as also to an increased sale of Stamps and larger realisations from the Abkaree Farms; in Sattara to a larger sale of Stamps; in Kulladghee, Dharwar, and Rutnagherry to larger realisations from the Abkaree Farms and from the sale of Stamps; and in Canara to enhanced revenues from Forests, from the sale of Stamps, from Income Tax, and from items of miscellaneous revenue.

The decrease in Belgaum is caused by the transfer of the talookas of Bagulkote, Badamee, and Hoongoond to the Kulladghee Collectorate.

The total actual realisations up to the 30th April 1865 amounted to Rs. 36,06,617.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

In the districts of the Northern Division the total realisations on account of Land Revenue were Rupees 1,18,15,016, being more than in the preceding year by Rs. 4,82,413.

1864-65.....	Rs.	1,18,15,016
1863-64.....	,,	1,13,32,603
Increase.....	Rs.	4,82,413

This increase was contributed by three collectorates in the following proportions :—

Kaira.....	Rs.	3,36,707
Tanna	,,	3,73,435
Khandeish....	,,	26,343
Total....	Rs.	7,36,485

Owing chiefly to a partial failure of crops, consequent on the scantiness of the monsoon, there was in the Ahmedabad and Surat collectorates (including the subdivision of Broach) a decrease aggregating Rs. 2,54,072, deducting which from Rs. 7,36,485, the result is, as has already been shown, a net increase of Rs. 4,82,413.

	Rs.	7,36,485
	,,	2,54,072
Net Increase	Rs.	4,82,413

Sayer Revenue.

The Sayer Revenue realisable in the Northern Division also exhibits an increase of Rs. 1,12,409 contributed by all the collectorates, except Ahmedabad, in the following proportions :—

1864-65	Rs.	13,03,512
1863-64	,,	11,91,103
Increase	Rs.	1,12,409

Kaira.....	Rs.	1,410
Surat.....	,,	18,788
Tanna	,,	65,587
Khandeish...	,,	27,367
Total....	Rs.	1,13,152

	Rs. 1,13,152
	„ 743
Net Increase	Rs. 1,12,409

Deducting from the above the amount of decrease (Rs. 743) in the Ahmedabad collectorate, the result is, as above mentioned, a net increase of Rs. 1,12,409.

The total amount of revenue derived in 1864-65 from the Godra Punch Mahals, lately transferred to the administration of the Bombay Government, and now subordinate to the Kaira collectorate, is reported to have been—

Land	Rs. 2,09,628
Sayer	„ 53,081
	Rs. 2,62,709

ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

1864-65.....	Rs. 77,393
1863-64.....	„ 77,272
Increase in 1864-65 ..	Rs. 121

The Land Revenue of the Island of Bombay for 1864-65 amounted to Rupees 77,393, being more than in the preceding year by Rs. 121.

1864-65.....	Rs. 1,88,261
1863-64.....	„ 1,80,634
Increase in 1864-65..	Rs. 7,627

In the Abkaree Revenue there was also an increase of Rs. 7,627.

SIND.

There was a deficient supply of water in the Halla and Meerpoor talookas, of the Hydrabad Collectorate, and a decrease of cultivation in the Shikarpoor Collectorate owing to a dread of floods, which, however, happily did not take place.

The Land Revenue for 1864-65 is estimated at Rupees 39,82,587, and the Sayer Revenue at Rs. 10,69,795.

ALIENATED REVENUE.

Districts under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioner S. D.

The settlement of claims to Inams in the Khandeish Collectorate and Colaba Sub-Collectorate, formerly under the suprintendence of the Re-

venue Commissioner S. D., was transferred during the year under report to the Revenue Commissioner N. D.

It was shown in the preceding year's report that only 100 claims to unadjudicated Inams then remained undisposed of. The claims of those who had refused the settlement have since then been formally adjudicated, and most of the other claimants have accepted the summary settlement, the number of claims now remaining for disposal being only 16.

The financial result of the summary settlement operations up to the 30th April 1865 is an annual profit to Government of Rs. 2,99,472, that is *exclusive* of the profit arising from the settlement of claims to Inams in the Khandeish Collectorate and the Colaba Sub-Collectorate.

The summary settlement above mentioned dealt with *unadjudicated* and *hereditary* Inams. Those continuable for one or more lives only are not affected by it. For such *terminable* Inams a scheme of settlement was sanctioned during the year, its object being to extend to this class of Inamdars the same advantages as regards permanence of tenure as were conceded to those whose Inams were brought under the summary settlement.

The progress made in carrying out this new settlement has been considerable. Out of 2,972 terminable Inams the holders of 1,078 have been offered the settlement. Of these 862 have accepted and 216 have declined the offer. The annual income to Government from the settlement so far as it was completed on the 30th April 1865 may be estimated at a little less than Rs. 19,000.

The number of claims to Alienated Revenue disposed of during the year is 218, of the aggregate value of Rupees 43,123-10-10, as will be seen below:—

	1864-65.			
	No.	Value.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Claims to lands, including villages and umuls:—				
(a) Inam	20	3,749	9	11
(b) Surinjam	11	16,734	8	4
(c) Wuttun	1	59	8	0
	32	20,543	10	3
Claims to cash and grain allowances	131	20,827	4	7
Claims to compensation for abolished duties.	55	1,750	12	0
Total....	218	43,123	10	10

The amount of alienated public revenues recovered by the immediate or prospective resumption of lands and cash allowances was as follows:—

Lands and allowances resumed at once	Rs.	18,689	Annually.
Ditto ditto prospectively resumable, having been declared not continuable hereditarily or in perpetuity	„	11,138	Annually.
Arrears credited to Government which would but for the inquiry have been paid	„	36,096	

Districts under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioner N.D.

The progress made in the year 1864-65 in carrying out the provisions of the Summary Settlement Act (Bombay) VII. of 1863 in the collectorates of Guzerat and the Concans has been very satisfactory.

There were in all 191,868 villages and holdings to which the summary settlement, as provided for by the Act, was applicable. The annual value of these alienations was

Rs. 19,88,381, and had the settlement been applied to them all, a sum of Rs. 2,48,547 would have been realisable.

Up to the end of 1864-65 the settlement had been introduced in no less than 185,624 cases, the revenue realisable from which amounted to Rs. 2,27,455. There were only 6,244 instances in which the settlement had still to be introduced. In only three cases had it been declined.

The above fact, that out of nearly two hundred thousand claims the settlement has been accepted in all but three instances, conclusively proves the popularity of the measure, and the marked success with which it has been attended.

During the year under report 3,815 claims to cash alienations have been inquired into and finally disposed of.

In connection with the subject of Alienated Revenue in the Northern Division may be chronicled the settlement of the claims of the Zamindars, or hereditary district officers, in the Guzerat collectorates.

CUSTOMS.

CUSTOMS, SALT, AND OPIUM, BOMBAY.

The following is a contrasted statement of the Revenues of this Branch of the Department for the years 1863-64 and 1864-65:—

Items.	Realisations.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1863-64.	1864-65.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import Sea Customs.				
On general trade	69,77,625	66,83,120	..	....
Spirits and Tobacco.				
Special duty on tobacco.	1,24,326	1,30,698	..	....
Excise still head duty on spirits	5,14,688	5,92,398	..	....
Customs on spirits imported by land	82	263	..	....
Miscellaneous items....	59	86	..	....
Total Imports....	76,16,780	74,06,565	..	2,10,215
Exports.				
Sea customs	5,01,691	4,81,894	..	19,797
Land Frontier duties ..	59,346	60,084	738	....
Grand Total....	81,77,817	79,48,543	738	2,30,012
			Deduct Increase....	738
			Net Decrease.... Rs.	2,29,274

2. The decrease of Rs. 2,29,274 is accounted for as follows :—

Decrease in the amount of customs revenue from tobacco owing to the introduction of Act XXIII. of 1864, by which the duty thereon was reduced from Rs. 20 to Rs. 10 per-cent *ad-valorem*	Rs.	26,659
Decrease in the whole amount of customs duty on general merchandize imported by sea, exclusive of tobacco and spirits, caused chiefly by the introduction of Act XXIII. of 1864, by which duty on all other articles not enumerated in the said Act, or in Schedule A annexed to Act XI. of 1862, was reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 7½ per-cent *ad-valorem* duty	Rs.	1,38,301
Decrease in the amount of customs duty realised on spirits imported from Europe; the stock in hand from previous year's supply being large, less quantity was imported during this year.....	Rs.	1,29,545
Decrease in the amount of duty levied on general merchandize exported by sea, caused chiefly by special exemption by Government granted on the exports of grain to the ports in Kattywar, Kutch, and Cambay, in consequence of famine.....	Rs.	19,797
Total Decrease..		3,14,302

Deduct Increase.

Increase in the amount of still-head duty, owing to a larger quantity of spirits from the Oorun and Bhandoop distilleries having been made and removed than during the preceding year.....	Rs.	77,710

Increase derived under the head of special duty on tobacco	6,372
Increase in the amount of duty realised from spirits imported by land	181
Increase derived from Land Frontier duties	738
Increase derived under the head of "miscellaneous items" of revenue	27
Total Increase....Rs.	85,028
Net Decrease....Rs.	2,29,274

3. The quantity of salt removed from the pans on payment of full duty, in comparison with the preceding year, was—

SALT.

	Indian Maunds.
1863-64.....	3,431,881
1864-65.....	2,921,647
Decrease in 1864-65	510,234

4. The sum realised under the various heads in this branch of the revenue is as follows :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
	Rs.	Rs.
Excise duty on salt revenue from the pans	42,22,729	39,47,030
Duty on salt imported by sea	71,013	16,624
Ditto ditto by land.....	3,09,902	2,77,724
Proprietary right of the Government salt-pans	1,05,530	73,893
Ground rent from salt-pans	24,854	23,530
Sale proceeds of smuggled salt	2,991	1,301
	47,37,019	43,40,102
	43,40,102	
Decrease in 1864-65....Rs.	3,96,917	

5. The amount realised on account of pass fees on opium during the year 1864-55, in comparison with the year preceding, is—

OPIUM.

1863-64	Rs.	1,48,40,100
1864-65	„	2,10,54,000
Increase..	Rs.	62,13,900

The number of chests on which the fees were levied being—

	Chests.
1863-64.....	24,733½
1864-65.....	35,090
Increase....	10,356½

6. The rate charged throughout the year was Rs. 600 per chest. The number of chests transmitted to China during 1863-64 was limited, and scarcely sufficient to meet the demand, and consequently more chests were despatched during the year under review.

7. During the year Act XVII. of 1865, amending the law relating to customs duties on imports and exports by sea, was passed and brought into operation.

8. The year under review was very exceptional. Owing to the high prices of cotton, a large trade in that article of commerce took place, but without benefit to the customs revenue. To purchase the supply of cotton required for the home market large importations of specie were received both during 1864-65 and during the previous year.

Amounting to an export of lbs. 38,05,54,843. Value Rs. 30,37,50,756.

Specie Return.
In 1864-65 Rs. 12,57,80,870
In 1863-64 „ 17,09,37,288

9. This accumulation of wealth gave rise to much speculation in Joint Stock Companies, Banks, Financials, and every kind of speculative scheme, which had the effect of withdrawing money from employment in legitimate trade, and

thus the customs revenue shows a decrease on the previous year of 1863-64.

10. In regard to the decrease exhibited in the salt revenue, it is stated that people employed in this trade usually bring down to the coast grain and return laden with salt. This year so much land was under cotton cultivation and so little under grain cultivation, that there was not much grain for export from above the ghauts. The duty on salt was raised from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-8 per maund.

SIND.

Customs.	Imports.	Exports.
1863-64..	2,47,47,372	4,18,80,734
1864-65..	2,31,67,000	2,92,80,150
Decrease.	15,80,372	1,26,00,584

11. The sea-board trade of Sind has declined during the past year. The imports and exports of the past two years are contrasted in the margin.

12. In imports the decrease consists principally of railway materials, coal, coke, and malt liquor, to the aggregate value of Rs. 13,34,957.

13. The decrease in railway materials is the natural consequence of the completion of the Punjab railway; the falling off in coal and coke is doubtless attributable to the stocks in hand, and the greater part of the reduction in the importation of malt liquor may be ascribed to the same cause.

Apparel	Rs.	16,929
Books and Stationery.	„	19,144
Cotton goods	„	7,33,370
Metals, manufactured and unmanufactured	„	55,745
Oilman's stores.....	„	33,525
Machinery	„	2,44,468

On the other hand there has been an increase in the imports of those articles which denote the growing wealth of the province and the extension of internal trade.

14. The following table exhibits a summary of the principal imports which have increased and decreased during the past year, and the ports whence received:—

	America.		Bombay.		Calcutta.	Concan	Cutch.	
	Cabinetware Machinery.	Ice, Woollens, Glassware, &c.	Metals, Cotton.	Treasure, Sugar, Apparels, Gunnies, &c.	Rice, Gunnies, Sugar, &c.	Sundries.	Seeds, Gunnies.	Grass, Treasure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Increase..	26,898	..	16,41,037	....	9,33,877	1,242	52,064	..
Decrease.	..	99,033	....	42,84,200	..	..	..	87,013

	Goa and Damaun.		Guzerat.		Madras.	Malabar.	
	Rafters.	Sundries.	Cappas, Treasure, Seeds.	Tobacco, Grain, &c.	Rice.	Fruits, Spice, Coffee, &c.	Timber.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Increase	1,028	..	32,877	..	28,272	42,668	..
Decrease	..	9,160	..	9,329	..	..	19,967

	Mekran.		Persian Gulf.		Rangoon & Moulmein.	United Kingdom.	
	Seeds.	Ghee, Mats, &c.	Grain, Fruits, &c.	Wool, Treasure, Stones.	Timber.	Cotton Goods, Machinery, &c.	Railway Material, &c.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Increase ..	29,202	..	1,92,168	..	2,22,740	11,29,838	....
Decrease ..	..	17,125	....	98,256	....	....	13,34,957

15. It will thus be seen that the import trade with Calcutta, the Concan, Madras, and Rangoon has increased in every item; that with regard to Guzerat, Malabar, Mekran, and the Persian Gulf ports the increases show a large margin over the decreases, and that only with America, Bombay, Cutch, Goa, and the United Kingdom do the decreases exceed the increases. The American civil war and scarcity in Cutch sufficiently account for the falling off in this respect.

16. The export trade of Sind has also decreased during the past year (*vide* margin), but 83 per-cent of the reduction is attributable to diminished exports of cotton, which the state of the market fully accounts for.

1863-64 ..... Rs.	4,18,80,734
1864-65 ..... „	2,92,80,150
Decrease.... Rs.	1,26,00,584

17. It is satisfactory to observe that while the exports of cotton have on the whole fallen off, the direct shipments of this material to English and French ports have increased 70½ per-cent in quantity and 79 per-cent in value during the past year; hence the direct trade with Europe shows an increase. The reduction has been in the exports to Bombay; and as Sind and Punjab cotton was generally sent to Bombay for the purpose of being mixed with cotton of superior quality, the falling off in this branch of trade is perhaps rather a subject for congratulation than regret.

18. Concurrent with a reduction in cotton exports there have been increased exportations of wool, dyes, hides, ghee, salt-fish, saltpetre, silk, and other staple products of Sind and the adjacent countries.

19. The following table exhibits a summary of the fluctuations in the exports of last year:—

	Aden.	Bombay.		Calcutta.		Ceylon.	Concan.
	Grain, Wines, Spirits, &c.	Ghee, Salt-fish, Dyes, Saltpetre, Silk, Horses, &c.	Cotton, Wool, Grain, Seeds, Shawls.	Naval Stores, Hemp.	Salt.	Sundries.	Sundries.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Increase....	20,609	14,70,994	....	5,668	..	..	..
Decrease ..	..	....	1,77,35,888	..	63,771	6,618	2,185

	Cutch.		France.		Goa.	Guzerat.	
	Grain, Dyes, Goor, &c.	Seeds, Oil, Provisions.	Cotton, Saltpetre.	Seeds.	Ghee.	Cotton Goods, Seeds, Ghee.	Grain, &c.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Increase .	5,27,064	....	2,21,844	....	..	1,39,174	..
Decrease .	....	2,66,936	....	5,96,472	7,880	....	4,065

	Malabar.	Mauritius.	Mekran.		Persian Gulf.		United Kingdom.
	Horses, Treasure.	Grain, Oil, Provisions.	Grain, Fruits.	Cotton Goods, Dyes, Oil, &c.	Dyes, Grain, Oil, Cotton Goods, &c.	Treasure, Leather, Sugar.	Cotton, Wool, &c.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Increase .	65,300	....	17,193	..	3,44,349	..	42,37,687
Decrease .	....	82,283	..	23,891	.. ..	67,124	....

20. The customs revenue for the past year amounts to Rs. 3,41,674, and compared with that for 1863-64 exhibits a decrease of Rs. 1,05,401.

21. The import duties fell off to the extent of Rs. 10,052, and the decrease would have been greater but for the enhanced duties fixed by Government under date the 20th April 1864.

22. The decrease on exports amounts to Rs. 85,791, and is attributable to the remission of duty on grain from ports on the Western Coast, and from Sind to Kattywar, authorised for six months in Government Notification dated 7th January 1865, and to reduced exports.

23. The salt excise in Sind is levied at the rate of 8 annas per maund on the quantity manufactured. The manufactories are defined and well watched, hence the increase, which is satisfactory. The license system prevails.

Salt.	
1863-64....	Rs. 73,539
1864-65....	„ 1,02,548
Increase....	Rs. 29,009

24. The measures adopted in 1863-64, and noticed in the Administration Report for that year, for substituting Jeysulmere and Bhawulpore for Malwa opium, have been successful. A better description of opium, and one more suited to the tastes of the consumers, is now supplied at a less cost to the people, and, as shown in the margin, with advantage to the revenue. The aid of the Political Superintendent of Thur and Parkur in this matter has contributed to the favourable result.

Opium.	
1863-64....	Rs. 75,752
1864-65....	„ 86,176
Increase....	Rs. 10,424

25. The tax of Rs. 1¼ per maund on the export of ghee in the Thur and Parkur districts has realised Rs. 68,760 during the past year. As a substitute for the Income Tax in those districts its popularity and profitableness are unquestionable.

ADEN.

CUSTOMS.

26. Below is a Statement of the external trade of Aden contrasted with that of the previous year:—

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	16,430	....	3,922	5,641	251	....
Coal	14,70,582	....	13,92,544	3,150	3,150	....
Coffee	14,528	....	1,21,242	3,08,289	....	5,36,709
Cotton	1,41,574	....	24,212	26,595	....	1,08,931
Cotton piece goods	12,20,450	....	5,81,812	11,74,397	....	3,02,868
Drugs	9,017	585	....	14,123	470	....
Dyes	6,990	....	4,760	52,030	....	18,866
Feathers	52,243	....	42,293	1,12,086	....	39,037
Fishmaws	....	....	....	....	....	80
Fruits	49,290	7,016	....	12,953	....	6,570
Grains	4,23,159	2,38,348	....	1,74,729	1,30,505	....
Gums and Resins	46,824	15,746	....	1,01,869	25,979	....
Hides and Skins	25,831	....	3,952	72,217	35,323	....
Ivory	2,17,717	1,41,350	....	3,10,810	90,376	....
Live stock	1,58,572	....	10,472	36,900	13,012	....
Malt liquor	5,619	....	12,103	....	....	1,396
Mats, &c.	4,055	....	21	1,077	824	....
Metals	45,092	....	20,919	13,205	....	24,559
Manufactured metals	200	....	1,671	55	15	....
Mother-o'-pearl shells	12	12	....	680	680	....
Oils	23,717	11,486	....	1,168	....	777
Oilman's stores	4,392	3,607	....	75	75	....
Paints and Colours	3,078	661	....	410	375	....
Pearls	1,33,200	....	51,525	2,68,827	74,552	....
Provisions	63,528	....	41,630	41,686	2,196	....
Seeds	37,582	19,160	....	7,810	2,795	....
Silks	15,830	....	5,193	....	....	800
Silk piece goods	82,185	32,017	....	12,230	7,080	....
Spices	1,07,318	43,809	....	26,726	....	2,096
Spirits	6,390	....	22,989	312	312	....
Sugar	49,153	....	27,014	11,238	....	25,897
Tea	2,470	....	8,518	144	94	....
Tobacco	3,76,976	1,41,979	....	1,34,393	84,871	....
Tortoise shells	300	....	200	200	....	1,440
Wax	100	20	....	14,610	3,305	....
Wines	1,720	....	15,533	100	100	....
Woods	....	....	1,390	....	....	410
Sundries	1,33,693	....	44,457	55,981	....	54,812
Total Merchandize	49,59,892	6,55,796	24,38,372	29,96,416	4,76,340	11,25,248
Total Treasure	17,12,592	3,12,860	....	16,46,999	6,03,233	....
Grand Total.... Rs.	66,72,484	9,68,656	24,38,372	46,43,415	10,79,573	11,25,248

27. In the imports there appears at first sight a falling off, but the deficiency is in reality in the import of coal, which cannot be called an article of trade, and of which this year a very much less quantity has come owing to the unusually large store laid in the year before when freight was so very low. In 1864 coal was imported to the value of Rs. 28,63,126. This year only Rs. 13,92,544 worth have come. The gross imports in 1863-64 were Rs. 97,97,023, deducting from which sum Rs. 28,63,126, value of the coal, there remain Rs. 69,33,897. This year the gross imports are Rs. 82,70,266, deducting from that Rs. 13,92,544, there remains Rs. 68,77,722, being a decrease of only Rs. 56,175. At the same time the exports show an increase to the extent of Rs. 7,30,417, so that on the whole there has been an increase in the general trade of Rs. 6,74,242. The chief decrease in imports, besides in coal, has been in piece goods and coffee. Anticipated famine in the interior, and disorders in Yemen partly account for this: the merchants felt there would be less demand. Mocca coffee does not seem to be so much sought after as it was, and much less came this year from Berbera. In the exports too there was a falling off in coffee, piece goods, and cotton. As less Berbera coffee was imported, the Berbera merchants took away less in piece goods. The change in the arrangements of the fair also had its effect. There may be said to have been no fair. The rival tribes have now settled down, one at Berbera, and the other at Bulhar, a little way distant. This was not clearly understood up-country, and many kafillahs were kept back for fear of the uncertainty. There is still a brisk trade in tobacco.

28. A new and suitable building for the registry of trade has been completed at the Malla Bunder. A small branch office has also been built in the Fort, on the edge of Front Bay, to register Native craft visiting that side.

FINANCE.

The official year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,90,67,206 and closed with one of Rs. 2,31,46,955. The latter balance was distributed as follows :—

54,19,997 in the General Treasury.
1,56,60,241 in the Revenue Treasuries of the Mofussil.
3,95,016 in the General and Political Treasuries.
3,59,250 in the Military Treasury.
1,67,500 in the Public Works Treasury.
11,44,951 in the Mint.

Rs. 2,31,46,955 Total.

2. The donations to the Service Funds for 1863-64, which were expunged from the accounts of that year under the orders of the Government of India, have been brought into the accounts of the year 1864-65. The value of Europe stores and the exchange on Home transactions have also been accounted for.

3. The actual Receipts and Disbursements (including those of the General and Political Treasuries) for the Presidency in 1863-64, with the actual and estimated Receipts and Disbursements for 1864-65, are thus exhibited by the Accountant General :—

	Actuals 1863-64.	Estimated 1864-65.	Actuals 1864-65.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	8,17,47,577	8,45,04,000	9,00,68,742
Charges	5,15,68,493	5,96,36,780	6,37,19,262
Surplus	3,01,79,084	2,48,67,220	2,63,49,480

and show that in 1864-65 there was as compared with the previous year an increase both in actual receipts and charges amounting to Rs. 83,21,165 and Rs. 1,21,50,769 respectively.

4. Under the head of Disbursements, charges against income in the Revenue Department are found to have increased in the instances of Land Revenue, Forest and Abkaree, Customs, Salt, Opium, Stamps, and Mint, and to have diminished in the instance of Assessed Taxes. Other and more considerable charges against income are, as already mentioned in the preceding year's report, entered under the two headings of "Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements" and "Allowances to District and Village Officers."

5. The actual charges against income for 1864-65 are summarised below:—

I.	Revenue Department	68,30,266
II.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	55,45,891
III.	Allowances to District and Village Officers	54,73,179
IV.	Miscellaneous	42,042
V.	Contingencies, Special and Temporary	52
	Total	Rs. 1,78,91,430

6. The items composing the charges against income in the Revenue Department, ranged in order of their magnitude, stand thus:—

(*A*)	Land Revenue, Forest, and Abkaree	42,95,457
(*B*)	Mint	10,68,560
(*C*)	Customs	6,33,026
(*D*)	Salt	4,00,117
(*E*)	Stamps	2,57,157
(*F*)	Assessed Taxes	1,25,188
(*G*)	Opium	50,761
	Total	Rs. 68,30,266

7. Of other disbursements, that on account of the Army amounted to Rs. 2,78,48,410. Under the head of "Civil Service" the charges amounted to Rs. 1,45,27,798. The following table exhibits the items of Civil expenditure in the order of their magnitude :—

Police	39,63,119
Law and Justice	36,04,247
Superannuation and retired allowances and gratuities for charitable and other purposes	28,09,839
Salaries and expenses of Public Departments.	20,02,759
Education, Science, and Art	8,57,073
Political Agencies and other Foreign services.	8,08,515
Miscellaneous	3,58,788
Civil Contingencies, special and temporary	1,23,458
Total....Rs.	1,45,27,798

8. In consequence of there being little or no demand during the latter part of the year, which may be attributed principally to the stagnation of trade caused by the commercial panic, the balances in the Revenue Treasuries showed an increase over those of the preceding year.

9. The amount of Home Bills drawn by the Secretary of State was Rs. 2,69,19,000, being less by Rs. 30,31,000 than the estimate. Aid was received from the following Governments and Administrations to enable this Presidency to meet these drafts:—

Government of India	1,45,65,000
Government of Madras	68,50,000
Central Provinces	7,15,000
Hydrabad Assigned Districts	20,50,000
Total....Rs.	2,41,80,000

10. The amounts advanced to and received from the three Railway Companies connected with this Presidency, and Indus Flotilla, were as follows:—

	Advanced.	Received.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway..	1,09,25,294	26,58,522
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	34,06,507	7,43,790
Sind Railway	5,77,035	3,58,677
Indus Steam Flotilla	1,26,780	1,71,713
Total....Rs.	1,50,35,616	39,32,702

THE MINT.

11. The importation of bullion was much smaller during the year under review than in the previous year, the amounts being Rs. 3,62,35,617 and Rs. 6,88,48,000 respectively.

12. The amount coined and paid into the General Treasury was Rs. 5,59,48,900. Mint certificates were issued for Rs. 4,98,62,600. The following table gives the amount of Mint certificates issued and of the money coined during each of the past five years:—

	Mint Certificates issued.	New Coin paid into the Treasury.
	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61	1,71,50,500	1,98,02,400
1861-62	4,75,61,200	4,05,92,800
1862-63	7,13,10,600	6,06,56,900
1863-64.....	6,38,50,000	7,60,40,000
1864-65	4,98,62,600	5,59,48,900

13. The average monthly coinage of the year under review was Rs. 46,62,408.

POLITICAL.

KATTYWAR.

The affairs of Kattywar continued to occupy prominent attention during the year of report.

2. The Chiefs of the province, following the enlightened example of the Jam of Naonuggur, abolished the levy of Transit Duties in their respective domains. This measure will mark an important era in the commercial progress of Kattywar, where, in consequence of the minute subdivision of estates exercising separate jurisdiction, these duties were unusually harrassing and numerous. The acknowledgments of the Viceroy were expressed to the Chiefs for the liberality displayed by them in carrying out this desirable measure of reform.

3. Efforts were made by several States to organise Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice. The State of Bhownuggur published and put in force a complete elementary procedure and a Code of punishments; other States as a first step towards reform separated their judicial business from the revenue management.

4. The growing desire of the Chiefs for improving the means of communication in the province was shown by 15 of them subscribing Rs. 14,50,000 to induce Government to construct Railways instead of the ordinary road proposed to connect Wudwan with Ahmedabad. This project of the Chiefs is receiving attentive consideration in the Department of Public Works.

5. At Bhownuggur His Highness the Thakoor has constructed landing-places and roads leading to them, which add most considerably to the facilities of that port for loading

and discharging cargo. A handsome tank for drinking-water and a good bridge have also been built near the city.

6. In the Gulf of Kutch His Highness the Jam is engaged in making a first-class piece of road from the village of Behree to the Creek situated about two miles from it where native ships lie; he contemplates constructing a quay and embanked ground for landing and storing merchandize. At present the whole neighbourhood of the Creek is under water at high-tides.

7. His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur has engaged the services of an English Engineer for improving the port of the rising city of Verawul. During the year of report minute surveys of the anchorage were executed, and preliminary arrangements were made for the commencement of a sea-wall and pier.

8. The Kattywar Local Road Fund has constructed a moorumed and unbridged road from Rajcote to Bamunbore, 18 miles from Rajcote, towards Ahmedabad.

9. These works, as well observed by the Political Agent, are but mere specks on the surface of the great peninsula of Kattywar, but they may be accepted as an earnest of the spirit of improvement which has recently been infused into the administration of the Chiefs of the province.

10. Peace and order continued to be maintained in all the districts of Kattywar, except within a limited area on the southern coast.

11. The high prices prevailing throughout the province, while contributing largely to the material prosperity of the Chiefs and landholders, pressed with unusual severity on the poorer classes, and enabled the Waghers to enlist a considerable body of outlaws to aid them in their plundering expeditions. At the close of the year 1864 the strength of these bands was not under 300 men, some of whom had been in arms since

1859. After attacking and plundering a town, they usually broke up into small parties and distributed themselves in the strong jungles of the Gheer until a favourable opportunity occurred for renewing their attacks. The defiant attitude which they at length assumed compelled Major Keatinge to move out a detachment of Cavalry, Infantry, and two mountain howitzers from Rajcote to hold them in check. Meanwhile measures are being concerted for equipping a force to pursue the rebel bands into their haunts and to capture or destroy the Wagher leaders. The operations of this force will be directed by the Political Agent, Major Keatinge, on the opening of the next season.

12. It is satisfactory to notice, in proof of the local character of the disturbances on the southern coast, that the British and Gaekwar tribute was collected with the utmost regularity, while the crime returns of the province show that, except within the disturbed area, the security of life and property had increased with the increasing prosperity of the population.

KUTCH.

13. There was little improvement in the internal affairs of the province of Kutch during the year under review. The sufferings of the poorer classes of the population, arising from the high price of produce of all kinds, were aggravated by the failure of the monsoon of 1864. As a measure of relief Government authorised the remission of the export duty on grain from the ports of the western coast and Sind to the Kutch ports for a period of six months, which has proved a great blessing to the country.

14. Notwithstanding the distress thus prevailing, the province has been remarkably free from serious crime, and no instance of highway or gang robbery is known to have occurred. The frequency of suicides has long been a noteworthy feature in the crime returns of Kutch. Thirty-two cases were reported during the year of report against thirty-

seven in the previous year, the greater proportion being as usual among females. The Political Agent attributes this to ill-treatment, owing to the inferior status which women occupy in all Eastern countries. It is only by extended means of education that the evil can in any way be mitigated, but unfortunately Kutch is much behind other provinces in Western India in regard to agencies for the moral improvement of the people. The Schools at Bhooj and Mandavee continue to maintain their efficiency. The latter is highly popular, and has been liberally endowed by a Khoja merchant during the past year. The Vernacular Schools at Anjar, Moondra, and Vera are progressing. A commencement has been made in the work of improving the harbour at Mandavee. His Highness the Rao, accompanied by the Political Agent, visited that port at the end of the year, and superintended the preliminary arrangements. It is proposed to work downwards towards the mouth of the Creek.

REWA KANTA.

15. The tranquillity of the Rewa Kanta was interrupted towards the close of the year of report by a serious disturbance on the frontier between the Loonawarra and Soanth States, having its origin in a boundary dispute. In the affray 22 men were killed and wounded on both sides. Order was speedily restored on the arrival of the Political Agent at the scene of the disturbance. A small force had been ordered to march from Baroda to support the Political Agent's authority, but its services were not required. Inquiries are now in progress, with the view of bringing home punishment to those responsible for this serious breach of the peace and loss of human life.

16. The misunderstanding between the Raja of Rajpeepla and his father, which followed on the abdication of the latter a few years ago, has unhappily been revived. The Raja's father, who has not yet severed all conection with the admi-

nistration of the State, has been advised to place a continuously increasing share of the management in the hands of his son. It is hoped that with the mediation of the Political Agent a better understanding will be reëstablished between the parties.

17. Owing to the mismanagement of the affairs of Deoghur Barreah, after the death of the late Raja in February 1864, it was found necessary to resort to the extreme measure of attaching the State during the minority of the present Chief, and placing its management in the hands of the Political Agent. This arrangement will, it is anticipated, lead to a speedy improvement of the condition and resources of the State, which have suffered from long and systematic neglect. In the meantime every care will be taken to train the young Chief for the duties of his future station, and a periodical report has been called for on the progress made in his studies.

18. The number of schools in this province increased from ten to twelve—a number still wholly inadequate for the Educational wants of the Rewa Kanta owing to the apathy of the Chiefs in the matter.

19. During the year Captain Barton laid down the boundary line between the States of Loonawarra and Ballasinore, involving a length of about 15 miles.

KOLHAPOOR.

20. The Raja of Kolhapoor, who was vested with the government of his Principality in November 1863, continued to administer the affairs of all the departments of the State in a most satisfactory manner. The population generally were orderly and contented, and the condition of the country was one of increasing prosperity. The warm personal interest taken by the Raja in promoting Education has had the best possible effect on all classes. The Vernacular schools of the Principality which are under his direct management were popular and flourishing.

SOUTHERN MURÂTHA COUNTRY.

21. The head-quarters of the Southern Muratha Agency were removed from Belgaum to Kolhapoor on the 1st September 1863, in accordance with the arrangement vesting the Political Agent at Kolhapoor with the control of affairs in the Southern Muratha Country.

22. The Assistant Political Agent visited the estates of all the Chiefs during the year of report, and observed many proofs of the increasing attention given by them in the administration of their affairs.

23. The Revenue Survey had been successfully carried out in one of the Mahals of the Sanglee State, and the benefit which may be anticipated from this measure will, it is hoped, lead to its introduction into other Jagheers. An Anglo-Vernacular School had been established by the Chief of Sanglee at his principal town, and a suitable school-house is in course of construction at a cost of Rs. 12,000. In Meeruj surveys are being executed for an aqueduct to be connected with some springs about two miles distant from the town. The work is one of some magnitude. The Anglo-Vernacular school in this Jagheer is attended by nearly 200 pupils. The Chief of Koorundwar has for some time ceased to take any active share in the management of his affairs, and passes his time in fishing and sporting. The Jagheer is virtually administered by the Chief's wife, the Baee Saheb, whose administration is not at all popular, while the relations of the Chief with the junior branches of the family are most unsatisfactory. The Chief of Jumkhundee has been employed during the past year in building a new residence for himself, and carrying out a project for supplying his principal town with water from a lake about a mile distant. He has spent a good deal of money in the purchase of a steam-plough and other European novelties, which have produced a highly favourable impression throughout the country regarding the resources and subtlety of Euro-

pean skill. An excellent Dispensary has been established at Jumkhundee under the supervision of a Graduate of Grant Medical College, and is doing an infinity of good.

SIND.

24. Excepting two petty raids for purposes of cattle-lifting, the tranquillity of the Frontier has been undisturbed during the past year. In both instances the marauders, who were alarmed and offered resistance, were overtaken, attacked, and cut up by detachments of the Sind Horse.

25. Sher Dil Khan, who was called by the Chiefs and people to the Musnud of Khelat on the deposition of Meer Khodabad Khan, was assassinated by a disloyal soldier in May 1864. He was succeeded by Meer Khodabad Khan, who was restored to the Khanate by the voluntary act of the people, the restoration being unaccompanied by any bloodshed save that of Sher Dil Khan. British interests may be said to benefit by the change of rulers, and the subsequent recognition of the Khan by His Excellency the Viceroy and the rehabilitation of the treaty of 1854 have gone far towards strengthening the hands of the Meer and securing the peaceful transit of traders through his dominions. The disturbances during the past year in the Bawulpoor State had in no way affected this Frontier.

ADEN.

26. The same favourable results which marked the internal administration of Aden during the preceding year were visible in the affairs of this important dependency during the year 1864-65. The trade of Aden exhibited a slight falling off in Imports, but the Exports showed an increased of Rupees 7,30,417, resulting on the whole in an increase of Rupees 6,74,242 in the general trade of the port as compared with 1863-64.

27. In political matters, the most friendly relations were maintained with the Arab tribes around Aden until towards the close of the year, when the conduct of the Foodlee Chief gave cause for some anxiety, and led to the revival of the question of employing a small body of Mounted Police for checking plundering excursions on the roads leading from the interior into Aden. It is, however, a matter of satisfaction to notice that this old Chief found no supporters beyond his own tribe, and that his neighbours cooperated in every way with the Political Resident to curb his extravagant pretensions.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The appropriations for the Public Works of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1864-65 were as follows, exclusive of the grant for the purchase of land for Railways:—

Imperial Funds.....	Rs. 1,27,25,266
Local Funds.....	„ 25,30,638
Total..	Rs. 1,52,55,904

And the approximate gross expenditure in the year, including establishment, has been Rs. 1,21,02,691, showing a difference of Rs. 31,53,213 less than the appropriations.

Of this expenditure the approximate cost of establishment during the year was Rs. 16,16,470, giving a percentage of 13·35 on the gross expenditure.

MILITARY.—ARMY.

Fortifications.

1. *Bombay.*—The operations were recommenced on the 22nd September 1864, and at the close of the season the state of the work was as follows:—

Oyster Rock Battery.

2. The outer revetments, including piers, arches, and the cut-stone masonry under the arches, completed; and the

faces of the work generally raised to the level of the terreplein, or to 15 feet above highwater mark.

3. The work remaining to be done consists of the interior revetment of the terreplein of rubble masonry faced with ashlar, the earthen filling in of the terreplein between the outer and inner revetments, and the completion of the parapet, bounettes, and traverses.

4. The magazine and shell-room, the parapet-wall to the gorge, and the racers for the guns have also to be provided.

5. The spandrils over the arches are filled in with concrete faced with ashlar.

6. The parapets are of moorum, with slight retaining-walls of masonry.

7. During the year 64,000 cubic feet of ashlar and 970 cubic feet of rubble masonry have been set, 20,000 cubic feet of concrete, and 65,000 cubic feet of moorum filling between the parapet, retaining-walls, under the arches, &c.

8. The exact nature of the armament of this battery, and the necessary additions and alterations to meet the requirements of modern artillery not being yet decided upon, renders it difficult to name the period required for its completion, but in all probability the year 1867 will see the Oyster Rock Battery armed, and completed as far as the most essential points are concerned.

Middle Ground Battery.

9. During the monsoon months of July, August, and September 1864 very little was done.

10. In October 1864 the work was fairly started.

11. In December 1864 a space 60 feet by 20 was raised to about 5 or 6 feet above highwater mark, levelled, covered with moorum, and a temporary office erected for the officer in charge of the work.

12. In February 1865 a gang of workpeople was entertained to carry up the stone from the sides towards the interior of the filling, as the boats could not get sufficiently near to unload.

13. In March 1865 an elliptical figure 400 feet by 300 feet, to serve for the platform of a battery 300 feet by 200 feet, with a berm of 50 feet clear all round, had been filled in.

14. In May all operations were stopped for the monsoon.

15. The elliptical figure, 400 feet by 300 feet of an area of nearly two acres, is about 6 or 7 feet above the irregular space between it and lowwater mark, and with the exception of the site for the office, averages 3 feet below high-water spring-tides.

16. 298,699 cubic yards of stone have been thrown down over the shoal from the commencement of work up to 30th April 1865.

17. The area visible at low-water springs is 14,910 square yards or $3\frac{1}{11}$ acres.

18. Completed and armed; some trifling work in connection with the approach has been carried out.

Cross Island Battery.

Colaba Point Battery. 19. Completed and armed.

Butcher's Island Battery. 20. Completed.

21. The bay on the north-east side of the island has been improved, and piers built.

Kennery Island Quarry.

22. The two piers have been strengthened and improved, tramways laid down, magazine, storeroom built, and officer's bungalow completed.

Pau Pier Quarries.

23. The quarries are now in good working condition.

24. The expenditure on the Bombay Defences for the year has been—

	Rupees.	Rupees.
Oyster Rock Battery	3,27,933	
Middle Ground Battery	6,11,702	
Cross Island Battery	2,520	
Colaba Point Battery	920	
Butcher's Island Battery	294	
Expended on the Batteries	....	9,43,369
Pau Pier Quarries	1,26,797	
Kennery Island Quarry	27,622	
Tools, Plant, and Stores	1,26,016	
Expended in connection with the Batteries	....	2,80,435
Total expended in 1864-65	....	12,23,804

Removal of the Western Ramparts.

25. The demolition of the Western Ramparts has been completed.

Expended in 1864-65 ..... Rs. 8,377
Budget allotment ..... „ 9,417

Removal of the Eastern Ramparts.

26. The demolition of the Ramparts from the Mint to Fort George on the eastern face of the town has been completed, with the exception of a small portion on which some markets abut.

Expended in 1864-65 ..... Rs. 9,472
Budget allotment 1864-65 .... „ 10,000

Isthmus Defences.

27. *Aden.*—Three-fourths of the plastering of the parapet and ramparts has been done, and the slopes of the ramparts have been revetted with stone.

Expended in 1864-65 ..... Rs. 15,129

28. Racer beds have been laid down in the battery this year. Shell-room and magazine completed, and moveable bridge fixed. Pivots have been obtained from Bombay, and the work will be carried out next season.

Ras Tarshyne Battery.

29. An additional magazine and shell-room are in fair progress, their side walls and roofs having been built this year.

Expended in 1864-65..... Rs. 6,726
Allotment 1864-65..... „ 7,337

Ras Morbut Mole Battery.

30. The additions referred to in last year's report are completed.

31. A masonry platform has been laid and a traversing gun mounted. A shell-room has been commenced and completed.

Expended in 1864-65.....Rs. 2,936
Allotment 1864-65..... „ 3,285

West Cliff Battery.

32. Shell-room commenced and completed.

Expended in 1864-65.....Rs. 1,390
Allotment 1864-65..... „ 1,396

Accommodation for Troops.

Upper-storied Barracks, Steamer Point.

33. One barrack, with cookhouse, washhouse, a urinary, privies, canteen, water and meat shed, and quarter-guard have been handed over to the troops, also a patcherry with its outhouses for 9 families. Work done this year consists in completing the superstructure, roofing, &c. of one barrack, roofing in and completing the out-

houses to the same, likewise roofing in and completing a patcherry with its outhouses, and building the guard-room and water and meat shed. It is expected that the remainder of the work will be completed next official year if funds are forthcoming.

Expended in 1864-65		Rs. 60,787
Budget allotment 1864-65	Rs. 40,170	
Further grant.....	„ 20,000	
		60,170

Four upper-storied Barracks, Front Bay.

34. One barrack has been given over to the troops, another made ready for the roofing, leaving 2 barracks not yet begun.

Expended in 1864-65.....	Rs. 34,976
Budget allotment 1864-65....	„ 35,170

Subsidiary buildings to Barracks at the Itshmus.

35. Two patcherries with outhouses, quarter-guard, canteen, library, and non-commissioned officers' mess cook-house, cookroom to barracks, 2 washhouses, 2 water and meat sheds, 1 privy, 2 urinaries, hospital with outhouses, apothecary's quarters and outhouses, have either been given over or are nearly ready for the troops. During the year the patcherries and outhouses, quarter-guard, canteen, library, hospital, and apothecary's quarters with outhouses have been roofed in, and the superstructure of the Commissariat Stores nearly completed.

Expended in 1864-65.....		Rs. 70,599
Budget allotment 1864-65 ..	Rs.20,000	
Supplementary do. ..	„ 20,000	
Further grant.....	„ 30,000	
		70,000

36. This year 4 married men's pendalls, 4 non-commissioned officers' quarters, rear-guard, and water-shed have been completed. All remaining buildings, except those last year as per margin, have been completed to roofing, namely 6 pendalls for single men and 2 pendalls for married men.

Native Infantry Lines.
24 Pendalls.
12 Non-Commissioned officers' quarters.
1 Quarter Guard.
2 Water Sheds.

Expended in 1864-65 ..... Rs. 19,824
Supplementary Budget allotment 1864-65 ,, 20,000

37. *Northern Concan.*—Quarters for three officers are complete, with the exception of glazing, colouring, and ceilings, and the roofing and completing of the outhouses.

Quarters for sick officers at Matheran.

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 10,435
Expenditure during 1864-65 ..... ,, 9,176
Unexpended balance ..... ,, 1,259

38. This deficiency in the expenditure during the year is due to the general pressure on the labour market, and to the scarcity of water on the hill, which interfered with the vigorous prosecution of the masonry work.

39. *Mount Aboo.*—13 out of 16 barracks are completed and all occupied by the detachment. The remaining 3 barracks are very nearly completed. All the outhouses are occupied, except one latrine, which will be ready immediately. The subsidiary buildings in connection with the barracks will now be vigorously pushed on.

Barracks.

Sanctioned allotment for 1864-65—
For barracks and outhouses..... Rs. 80,885
For hospital, patcherries, &c. .... ,, 18,000

Amount expended in 1864-65..... Rs. 98,885

40. *Deesa.*—Nearly completed. The buildings will be ready for occupation before the end of May. The remainder of the estimate, Rs. 3,315, is to be provided in 1865-66.

Stables for Royal Artillery.

Sanctioned allotment for 1864-65..Rs. 10,296
Expended in 1864-65..... „ 10,296

41. *Ahmedabad.*—The spaces between the posts in front of the shed have been built up with brick and mud masonry. Work commenced in March and completed in April 1865.

Converting the old Golundauze Hospital into a Staff Hospital.

Amount of sanction.....Rs. 961
Expended in 1864-65 ..... „ 913

42. *Mount Aboo.*—Far advanced towards completion, and will probably be made over to the Commissariat officer about the 25th May.

Piggery.

Sanctioned allotment 1864-65.....Rs. 3,084
Expended in 1864-65 ..... „ 3,084

43. *Poona.*—The construction of the two upper-storied barracks and a range of patcherries with subsidiary buildings at Wanowree has been contracted for by the Bombay Building and Contract Company, and they should be nearly finished; the Company are, however, performing their work very slowly, and it will be taken from them on the expiration of the time allowed for its completion, viz. 23rd June 1865. The walls of inner buildings are raised to an average height of 15 feet, and the family quarters are finished and given over for occupation.

Barracks at Wanowree.

Allotment..... Rs. 80,699
Additional allotment ..... „ 14,411

Rs. 95,110

Amount expended to 30th April 1865.. Rs. 39,698

A range of family quarters for European Sappers and Miners at Poona.

44. The range has been given over for occupation, but it is not wholly finished; it contains 20 quarters, each affording accommodation of 2 rooms 16′ × 12′ and 16′ × 18′, and a verandah in front.

Allotment..... Rs. 27,037
Additional allotment .. .. „ 3,000

Rs. 30,037

Amounted expended to 30th April 1865.. Rs. 17,394

Lower-storied Barracks with fittings at Kirkee.

45. *Kirkee.*—These barracks have been wholly finished and given over for occupation; they have been undertaken by contract. and the work is not very satisfatory, owing to the estimate and contract having been made previous to the great rise in the price of labour and materials at Poona.

Allotment..... Rs. 11,085
Additional grant ..... „ 13,076

Rs. 24,161

Amount expended to 30th April 1865. Rs. 21,077

Iron Stabling at Kirkee.

46. 100 stalls were obtained from England and erected for the Artillery horses at Kirkee as an experiment. The cost has amounted to Rs. 161 per stall. The efficiency of these stables

has yet to be considered and determined by the Military authorities.

Allotment ..... Rs. 30,000
Expenditure up to 30th April 1865. ,, 16,183

Stables for Cavalry at Ahmednuggur.

47. *Ahmednuggur.*—Three out of seven blocks have been completed, and the foundations and filling in to the level of the plinth have been laid down for a fourth range. Each building is 317 feet in length, 30 feet wide, resting on four rows of masonry pillars, the two inner 14½ feet high and two outer 7½ feet; there is standing room in each shed for 70 horses, thus affording altogether accommodation for 490 horses. On the completion of two blocks it was urged by the Regimental authorities that the width of the buildings was too limited, and a recommendation was made to make an addition of four feet, which has finally been sanctioned; the reference caused considerable delay in the progress of the work.

Allotment ..... Rs. 27,021
Expenditure up to 30th April 1864. ,, 20,408

Barracks for the Royal Horse Artillery.

48. The work has not been commenced, beyond collecting materials and making some alterations and additions to the existing hospital building, in consequence of Government having directed new designs to be prepared according to the recent instructions and improvements for barrack buildings recommended by the Government of India. The modified plans and estimates have been prepared and submitted for sanction.

Allotment ..... Rs. 60,813
Expenditure 1864-65 ..... ,, 13,881

49. *Poona District.*—One of these barracks (which are to accommodate 30 men in each) has been built to its full height, 18 feet; roof in progress; the other about half finished.

Two new Barracks with Outhouses at Poorundhur.

Allotment in the Budget 1864-65..Rs. 19,855
Expended in 1864-65..... „ 8,769

50. *Sattara.*—Quarters for 12 families were nearly completed last year; the quarters for the whole 24 were completed this year. Rs. 27,694 have been spent on this work this year. The orignal Budget allotment was Rs. 15,292, and Rs. 11,857 was supplementary, making a total of Rs. 27,149.

Quarters for 24 families attached to Barracks at Sattara.

51. *Belgaum.*—Most of the subsidiary buildings that were in course of erection at the commencement of the year have been completed. They consist of guard-rooms, gunsheds, harness and store-rooms, canteen and coffee-rooms, and quarters for the farrier. The school and orderly-rooms, with serjeants' mess and schoolmaster's quarters, will be available before the setting in of the monsoon, or very soon after.

Stables with subsidiary buildings for Royal Artillery.

52. There are besides these other subsidiary buildings, comprising workshop, forge, magazine, guard-room for horse lines, and quarters for serjeant-major and quartermaster serjeant, to be constructed before the arrangements for the Royal Artillery in camp can be said to be complete. Provision has been made for these in the Budget for 1865-66.

Allotment for 1864-65.....Rs. 7,459
Additional funds granted { Rs. 11,020 / „ 14,041 } „ 25,061
Expenditure during 1864-65..... „ 24,804

53. This building, which was in progress last year, has been completed. Expenditure in 1864-65 Rs. 2,802.

Library for European Troops.

54. *Poona.*—The new powder-works at Kirkee were commenced in December last, and several of the buildings and the enclosure-walls are nearly finished. It is possible to complete the factory within a year if the machinery arrives from England, but until water is brought to the site it cannot be used, as the consumption per hour for feeding the boilers and the condensers of the steam-engines will not be less than 16,000 gallons.

Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee.

Allotment..... Rs. 2,50,000
Amount expended to 30th April 1865. „ 1,74,518

55. This has been wholly finished and is now at work, and the Commissariat officer has reported that it is a highly remunerative work.

Constructing a new Steam Bakery at Poona.

Amount of estimate ..... Rs. 19,177
Amount expended to 30th April 1865.. „ 18,814

(or Rs. 9,588 in 1864-65 and the remainder in the preceding year).

55A. *Sind.*—The only important buildings constructed during the year were stables for the Royal Artillery horses at Hydradad and Kurrachee at a cost of Rs. 26,727.

Stables for Royal Artillery horses at Hydrabad and Kurrachee.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.—REVENUE.

56. *Nassick.*—The sum of Rs. 4,285 has been expended in this year; the work was suspended owing to discussions with reference to a better site; after some delay the matter was

Sawergaum Cutcherry.

settled, and the work commenced in the month of June 1864, since which time it has been advancing as rapidly as possible.

Sanctioned amount..... Rs. 9,799
Expenditure in 1864-65..... „ 4,285

Mamlutdar's Cutcherry, Belgaum.

57. *Belgaum.*—This building, with its two towers of defence, is in an advanced state. It will probably be completed by the opening of the monsoon.

Estimated cost.....Rs. 9,684
Sanctioned allotment from Reserve Fund. „ 5,684
Expenditure during 1864-65 ..... „ 5,015

Erecting Mamlutdar's Cutcherries at Kulgutghee and Hureekerroor.

58. *Dharwar.*—These buildings have been completed.

Sanctioned .....Rs. 2,049
Expenditure..... „ 2,176

Collector's Cutcherry, Carwar.

59. *Canara.*—The amount (Rs. 25,000) allotted on this account has been expended. The superstructure of the cutcherry itself was finished ready for the tresses, and the outbuildings were completed.

Mamlutdar's Cutcherry, Hullial.

60. Little more than Rs. 1,200 out of Rs. 14,420 sanction expended owing to difficulty of procuring labourers.

Mumlutdar's Cutcherry, Coompta.

61. Sanction Rs. 12,420; nearly half expended. Superstructure completed and roofing in hand.

Custom House at Karanja.

62. *Northern Concan.*—The foundation and plinth have been completed and the woodwork prepared.

Budget allotment 1864-65 .....Rs. 1,999
Expenditure during 1864-65 ..... „ 1,238
Unexpended balance ..... „ 761

63. The work is suspended owing to a difference between the Revenue and Customs Department regarding the land on which it is being built.

Custom House at Alibagh.

64. This building will, it is hoped, be completed before the rains set in.

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 2,760
Expenditure during 1864-65 ..... „ 1,957

Adapting a portion of Surat Castle for a Custom House.

65. *Surat.*—A barrack has been converted into a custom-house and some other alterations effected. A timber bridge on the ditch of the castle has been constructed to provide easy access from the custom-house to the Chaput Bunder.

Allotment in the Budget 1864-65..... Rs. 3,865
Expenditure in 1864-65..... „ 4,605

Excess..Rs. 740

The work has been completed.

Quarters for the Customs Establishment at Rye Moordhey.

66. *Northern Concan.*—These buildings are nearly completed. Only wattle and daub partitions remain to be done.

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 10,058
Expenditure during 1864-65..... „ 8,034

Saving ....Rs. 2,034

Additions and alterations in the (Surat) Castle for Cutcherry purposes.

67. *Surat.*—Several buildings which were formerly used as soldiers' barracks, &c. have been adapted for the use of the Collector's establishment. This work was commenced in 1863-64

(and Rs. 921 were expended during that period) and completed in 1864-65 at a total cost of Rs 1,401.

Post Office at Rotundee.

68. *Northern Concan.*—Superstructure nearly finished and woodwork prepared.

The building is expected to be completed before the monsoon.

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 1,210
Expended in 1864-65 ..... ,, 821

Post Office at Kurjut.

69. The building is complete, and was given over to the postal authorities in January last.

Expenditure during 1864-65..... Rs. 5,597

POST OFFICE.

Post Office at Poorundhur.

70. *Poona district.*—This building is nearly completed.

Allotment in the Budget 1864-65 ..Rs. 1,601
Expended in 1864-65 ..... ,, 1,518

Post Office, Carwar.

71. *Canara.*—Building completed.

Allotment .....Rs. 6,000
Expenditure ..... ,, 6,000

GENERAL.

Council Hall in new Neutral Lines at Poona.

72. *Poona.*—A house, No. 1, was purchased at Poona by the Public Works Department from Colonel Phayre for a legislative court-house at a cost of Rs. 50,875.

73. *Poona and Kirkee.*—Materials to the value of Rs. 4,390 have been collected for this building, but it has not been commenced as the design was not ready in time.

New Residence for His Excellency the Governor at Gunnesh Khind.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

74. This building, the gift of the Honourable Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, is about two-thirds completed.

Leper Ward, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

The Executive Engineer, Presidency, thus describes the work :—

"The main building consists of two large wards ($27\frac{1}{2}' \times 19'$) and two small wards ($24' \times 19\frac{1}{2}'$), with open corridors 11 feet in width in the front and rear and 10 feet in width at the ends; in the two front angles of the corridors there are two bathrooms ($12' \times 12'$), and in the rear angles two necessaries of similar size, including passages partitioned off. There is also a carriage porch covering $32' \times 20'$, with three open archways on clustered columns similar to the arches of the corridors, and a carriage archway of similar construction, affording a clear way of 10 feet in width between the plinths of the bases. The architecture of the building is early English of the 2nd period, and its construction is of irregular coursed Breccia rubble, with calcareous limestone dressings. The roofs over rooms are open timber framework of a pitch of 45° and 60°, covered in with $\frac{3}{4}''$ tongued and grooved planking, and corrugated iron ornamented with cast-iron galvanized crestings, with wrought-iron bannerets and finials painted maroon with points oil-guilded. The flat roofs over corridors and porch consist of thin slabs of limestone with concrete and Portland cement over teak joists.

The foundations of a detached building are laid.

Expended in 1864-65.....Rs. 46,007
Supplementary Budget allotment,
1864-65..... ,, 81,070

75. *Surat.*—Teakwood venetian windows have nearly been completed and ready to be fixed at the expense of the founder of the hospital.

Cowasjee Jehangeer Hospital, inserting Venetian Windows to.

Expenditure in 1864-65 .....Rs 2,000

76. A corrugated iron roof has been fixed; doors and windows made during the year. The building has been completed and opened for the use of the public.

Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parekh's Dhurrumsalla in front of the Railway Station.

Estimated amount..... Rs. 25,281
Amount expended..... „ 25,828
Expenditure incurred in 1864-65 „ 7,829

77. *Northern Concan.*—The main building is very nearly completed, and will be handed over in a few days.

Public Buildings at Matheran.

The outhouse or apothecary's quarters will also be finished very soon now.

Hospital.

Expenditure during 1864-65.... Rs. 4,007

77A. *Poona.*—This is a handsome cut-stone building, designed in the early English Gothic style, to contain 200 patients. Rs. 50,000 are contributed towards its erection and one lakh for its endowment by the late Mr. David Sassoon.

David Sassoon Hospital.

78. The walls of the building have been built to within six feet of the roof, and it will be completed during the ensuing official year.

Budget allotment ..	Rs. 50,000		
Additional allotment	„ 50,000	Rs.	1,13,979
	„ 13,979		
Amount expended to 30th April 1865	„		80,720

PRESIDENCY MINT.

79. *Bombay.*—The additions, divided by the Executive Engineer, Presidency, into 1st and 2nd set, are both completed.

The 1st set consists of boiler-room (46½′ × 38′), engine workshop (34′ × 24′), rooms for engines of 20 and 40 horse-power each respectively (24′ × 10′) and (54′ × 14′), rolling mill-room (62′ × 54′), stronghold (22′ × 12′), annealing-room (48′ × 22′), cutting-out room (38′ × 18′), adjusting mill-room (38′ × 24′), assorting-room (22′ × 22′).

Paving and part of verandah done during the year.

Expended in 1864-65 ..... Rs. 5,092
Supplementary Budget allotment, 1864-65 ,, 8,218

80. The 2nd set: "coining-room" (78′ × 21′), a vacuum pump-room (51′ × 16′), annealing-room (69′ × 25′), milling-room (20½′ × 25¼′), shaking-room (18′ × 25¼′), stronghold (12¼′ × 7½′), office-room (15′ × 25¼′), weighing-room (62½′ × 24′).

Roofing, paving, and two strongholds completed during the year.

Expended in 1864-65 ..... Rs. 27,837
Allotment 1864-65 ..... ,, 27,848

ECCLESIASTICAL.

81. *Northern Concan.*—Expenditure during 1864-65 Rs. 2,717.

Alteration to the Church at Matheran.

The sittings have all been made up in Tanna and conveyed to Matheran, where they are now being fixed in the Church. The reading-desk is completed and the pulpit nearly so.

Other alterations and additions nearly completed, but the monsoon will intervene and stop work until October.

82. *Poona District.*—This building, which is to accommodate 120 persons, has been nearly all finished. It was originally proposed to be built by private contributions, and was commenced by the Reverend Mr. Gell, without a regular plan and estimate. Government afterwards sanctioned Rs 5,000 for completing it, but that amount did not prove sufficient.

Church at Poorundhur.

Allotment sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 861 of 1865..... Rs. 3,500
Expended in 1864-65..... ,, 6,288

83. *Poona.*—A stone building, capable of accommodating 400 people, is in course of erection. The style of architecture is early English Gothic, and the walls of the edifice have been built up 12 feet from the ground.

Saint Paul's Church at Poona.

Budget allotment.....Rs. 30,000
Amount expended to 30th April 1865 ,, 16,289

Poona and Kirkee.—This building is a cut-stone Gothic edifice, and will contain 600 sittings. The walls have been built up to an average height of 8 feet.

New Church at Kirkee.

Budget allotment..... Rs. 15,000
Amount expended to 30th April 1865.. ,, 13,153

84. *Poona.*—A new burial-ground for the Ghorepooree barracks at Poona has been enclosed by a masonry wall 6 feet in height, and the enclosure is 275 feet square.

Burying-ground at Ghorepooree.

Amount of estimate.....Rs. 7,544
Amount expended to 30th April 1865.. ,, 6,214

85. *Canara.*—The work of "enclosure wall" to Protestant and Roman Catholic burial-grounds, Carwar, was commenced in 1863-64 and completed in

Enclosure-wall to Burial-ground, Carwar.

1864-65 within Rs. 7,124. A simple wall of laterite and chunam, with two entrance gates.

Cantonment Church.

86. *Belgaum.*—This edifice, which was commenced eight year ago and suspended before the foundations were completed, was recommenced in August 1864 upon a new design, in which the existing foundations were utilized as far as possible. It is now above ground and complete to floor level; the bevilled plinth has been commenced, and a considerable quantity of stone is prepared ready for carrying on the work.

Budget allotment	.....	Rs. 20,000
Sanctioned for expenditure	.....	„ 5,564
Expenditure during 1864-65	.....	„ 5,395

JUDICIAL.

POLICE.

Lock-up and Guardroom for Europeans at Bhosawul.

87. *Khandeish.*—The work was commenced in January, and during the year Rs. 1,499 were spent. The whole will be complete in 1865-66. The work is about one-fourth completed.

One large and ten small Police stations in the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

88. *Ahmedabad.*

Khokra.	Bhowsur.	Stables at Charode.
Dhollera.	Maudul.	Sannud.
Solla.	Dholka.	Stables at do.
Surkej.	Stables at do.	Chuniar.
Buyud.	Charode.	

Of these only four, at Dholka, Surkej, Sannud, and Buyud, have been put in hand.

The stations at the remaining villages could not be commenced owing to the breaking out of cholera in their neighbourhood and want of proper supervision.

Allotment for 1864-65.....Rs. 18,450
Expended in 1864-65 ..... „ 3,008

Police stations at various stations on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

89. *Northern Concan.*—At the stations of Manickpoor, Nowlee, Verar, and Boyseer work carried up to plinth level. At the stations of Mullianie and Sunjan work was not commenced.

Delay occurred by encroachment by the Railway on the ground required and by a want of tenders from contractors.

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 15,422
Expenditure during 1864-65 „ 2,459

Police Lines at Wappee.

90. *Surat.*—Completed with stone and lime masonry and roof of corrugated iron.

Estimated amount ..... Rs. 2,006
Expenditure in 1864-65..... „ 2,652

Converting the old Mamlutdar's Cutcherry at Broach into quarters for the armed Police.

91. *Surat.*—The old cutcherry has been arranged to accommodate 2 Native officers and 45 sepoys. Work commenced in 1863-64 and completed in 1864-65 at a total cost of Rs. 5,530.

Amount of sanction.....Rs. 5,616
Expenditure in 1864-65..... „ 4,989

EDUCATIONAL.

Building for the Deccan College at Poona.

92. *Poona and Kirkee.*—The College is a handsome cut-stone building, designed in the Venetian Gothic style of architecture. It will accommodate 46 re-

sident pupils. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy contributed Rupees 1,25,000 towards its erection. The walls are raised 8 feet from the ground.

Allotment 1864-65.....Rs. 1,25,000
Expended up to 30th April 1865. „ 76,149

Engineering College, Poona.

93. The site of an Engineering College near the Sungum is cleared, and materials collected for its erection. Mr. Cowasjee Jeehangeer has contributed Rs. 50,000 towards the erection of this building.

Amount of estimate.....Rs. 98,962
Expended to 30th April 1865 .... „ 338

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—RECLAMATIONS.

94. *Bombay.*—The Executive Engineer at the Presidency describes this work as follows:—

Reclaiming land between the Dockyard and the Apollo or Wellington Pier for the site of a new Post and Electric Telegraph Offices.

"This reclamation is 4½ acres in extent, and is intended to be the site of the new Post and Telegraph Offices. The sea-wall face is 365 feet in length, with a re-entering basin 100′ × 50′, with a flight of stone steps for the express use of officers of rank and all officers on duty in uniform. About one-eighth of the walling and two-sevenths of the filling in have been done by the Bombay Contract and Building Company."

Expended in 1864-65 .....Rs. 72,749
Allotment for 1864-65 .....„ 82,987

Apollo Bay and Moody Bay.

95. These reclamations are under the charge of the Executive Engineer Presidency Division, from whose report the following extracts are taken.

96. The nature and extent of this work were explained in last year's report :—

Apollo Bay Reclamation.

"The whole reclamation contains 31 acres. Government sanctioned the arrears of payment to the contractors at enhanced rates from the 1st May 1863, but owing to their being directed to make the deposit up to Rs. 50,000, the contractors had but little to receive, and shortly after broke down and filed a petition of insolvency.

"About two-thirds of the walling and two-fifths of the filling have been completed, and a small quantity of the former and $\frac{1}{15}$th of the latter were done during the year."

Expended in 1864-65..... ..... Rs. 74,458
Budget allotment 1864-65..... „ 2,00,000

Moody Bay Reclamation.

"The reclamation of ten acres for a working depôt of materials in hand last year still remains incomplete owing to the contractors having ceased to work. As there are legal difficulties in the way of getting rid of these contractors, owing to their claims extending to twelve years back, the matter has been for some time in the hands of the Government Solicitor."

Expended in 1864-65..... Rs. 57,548
Budget allotment 1864-65..... „ 6,00,000

MUNICIPAL.

Foras Roads.

97. The Executive Engineer states, "The road from the Central Station to Worlee is 7,411 feet in length, and that from the Station to Mahaluxmee is 5,598 feet in length. The earthworks were first thrown up to an average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, sufficient to clear the floods, and an extra $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet have been added at the expense of the Municpality (Government

advancing the funds) in order to bring the surface up to two feet below extreme highwater mark; all the metalling and kerbing have been supplied ready to lay during the ensuing monsoon."

Expended in 1864-65..... .....Rs. 3,77,255
Allotment in Rampart Removal Committee's Budget 1864-65.....Rs. 1,83,938
Further grant ..... „ 1,97,396
——— 3,81,034

MARINE.

Harbour Improvements.

Vingorla Bunder.

98. *Belgaum.*—The Vingorla Bunder is in a very exposed position. The present work provides for a small breakwater to prevent the sea-wall and landing-steps at the head of the bunder being breached. The steps, which were carried away during the monsoon of 1863, have been reconstructed in a substantial manner, and a mass of heavy stone thrown in to form the protection required. There will probably be an excess of about 20 per-cent over the sanctioned amount for this work.

Sanctioned from Port Funds....Rs. 8,880
Expenditure during 1864-65.... „ 7,882

Cârwar Lighthouse.

99. *Canara.*—The cornice, whose profile is a simple ovalo (more properly Ajma Ruta, as it is a double curve) is 3 feet high, and exterior diameter 19′4″. It has been prepared in two courses of eighteen inches of massive granite, the bed joints and surface of exterior profile being truly chisel-dressed.

The stones average over a ton in weight, and have lewis holes cut ready for hoisting when the season opens.

Wharf Wall.

Total length of wharf wall, of heavy block in course masonry, with coping set in chunam, as now completed, is 845 feet, as compared with 580 of last year's report.

Details—445 portion of wharf wall in Beitkul Cove.

100 width of pier or landing stage.

300 portion of wall continuing towards Aliguddy.

845

Wharf Road.

100. The level area in rear of this wharf wall is in round numbers 3 acres, and between the wharf wall proper and the Engineer's storeyard the area reclaimed equals another 3 acres.

101. The wharf road may be divided into sections :—

(1) 508′ from end of wharf wall to site of old Manchester Cotton Company's pier, 100 feet wide throughout.

(2) 615′ dry stone sea-wall, built in a curve, filled in with mud materials dredged from the Cove, with a layer of moorum on top. Average width 30 feet.

(3) 614′ road over Aliguddy Flat, 100′ wide.

(4) 582′ dry stone sea-wall as above. Road 100′ wide up to port officer's office.

(5) 931′ thence to Koney bridge. Road 100′ wide.

102. Five pucka masonry slab drains have been put through the road to carry off the surface drainage from the hill side, which is considerable.

Allotment for 1864-65.....	2,00,000	Rs. 2,50,000
Additional grant	50,000	
Expenditure 1864-65.....		,, 2,48,338

133161

103. The unexpended balance is very large, but this is not the fault of the contractor, but is owing to the necessity of altering the design for the sheathing of the piles, which postponed the commencement of the pile-driving, or in fact any of the wood-work of the pier itself.

Pier at Rewas (Local Funds).

The money which has been expended has been sufficient to complete nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles out of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of earthwork which crosses the swamp between the high ground and the pier.

No masonry has been commenced yet. This work will scarcely be finished in another year.

Allotment for 1864-65..... Rs. 80,000
Expenditure during 1864-65 .... ,, 16,519

A length of about 240 feet of the bunder is more or less finished, the outer wall on the east being slightly in advance of the other or western wall.

Bunder at Karranja (Local Funds).

The filling in with quarry rubble and the cut-stone paving have kept pace with the outer walls.

The whole work is about one-third part completed, and should there be no unforeseen difficulties next year, the work should be nearly if not quite completed before the monsoon of 1866.

Allotment for 1864-65..... Rs. 89,465
Expenditure during 1864-65 .... ,, 28,457

104. *Ahmedabad.*—This work was commenced in February 1864 and completed in March 1865. A lantern of a superior description was received from England, and set up according to the directions given; it was found necessary to submit a supplementary estimate, amount-

Lighthouse on the Island of Perim (near Gogo) in the Gulf of Cambay. (Cambay Fund).

ing to Rs. 2,859, in October last, the rates in the original estimate having been found not high enough.

Amount of sanction	Rs.	2,918
Supplementary	„	2,859
Total	Rs.	5,777
Expenditure in 1864-65	„	2,715

105. *Sind.*—The Napier Mole Bridge was finished and opened for traffic on the 30th September last. The original mole to the west of the bridge has not yet been removed. The Acting Superintendent writes, "It appears probable that no further increase could be made to the force of the existing scour without very seriously impeding the navigation of the entrance channel, and the question as to whether the portion of the mole to the west of the Napier Mole Bridge is to be removed at present has consequently been referred for orders.

Kurrachee Harbour.

106. *Native Jetty.*—A length of 300 feet of the south wall had been thrown open to the public, and a further length of 500 feet was almost ready for use. The foundations had been got in for a length of 1,064 feet, leaving only 336 feet to be done.

107. *New Channel.*—The excavation was carried on throughout the year by hand labour on the east of the mole and by dredging on the west side.

108. *Chinnee Creek Stoppage.*—This work was suspended in January 1864 at the suggestion of Mr. Parkes.

109. *East Pier.*—An extension of the groin has been carried out by order of Government; the work had reached a length of 1,280 feet at the close of the year, but some stone had been laid down to the full length, 1,500 feet.

110. The Acting Superintendent reports a considerable lengthening of the bar.

III. AGRICULTURAL.

110A. *Sukkur and Shadadpoor Canal.*—The earthwork in the deepest portion, the first 12 miles, has been proceeded with, and Rs. 1,16,178 expended during the year; a length of 32 miles has been staked out.

111. *Mitrow Canal.*—This canal has been opened out to the 74th mile, and water was admitted to the 70th mile. During the past season the work of excavation has been confined to widening and completing the opened portion. A new branch to Samara has also been commenced from the 57th mile, and two old branch lines, formerly supplied from an inundation canal, have been put into thorough repair. Two masonry regulating dams at the 30th and 45th miles and 7 road bridges have been completed. Several masonry heads to distributing channels will be ready for use this season.

112. *Thurr Canal.*—This work has been excavated at half its size as far as the Oomercote branch, which has been completed; a considerable amount of work has been done on the other half. The head works and weir have been completed.

113. *Cuts in the bed of the Narra.*—There was some delay in carrying out this work owing to a reduction of the grant, but a cut 30 feet wide will, it is expected, be made through all the obstructions in time to admit water for the kurreef crop.

Employment of Convicts.

Much valuable assistance has been given to the works under the Executive Engineer, Mitrow Canal, by employing convicts under the control of the Political Superintendent. Labour has been so scarce in these districts that had not such aid been afforded the progress would have been much impeded.

114. *The Foolalee Improvements*, for which a small balance remains, Rs. 9,929, have been proceeded with by altering a bad portion near the Meanee monument. The *Aliwah*, which work was postponed last year, has been also improved, and will afford an escape to the Goonee into the Pooran.

115. Some extensive improvements have been carried out during the season in the canals of the Hydrabad collectorate; and canals aggregating 324 miles in length have been levelled and surveyed in that district alone.

Mallao Tank at Oomereith.

116. *Kaira.*—Rs. 3,000 sanctioned in April for deepening the Mallao Tank at Oomereith from the grant made by Government for famine works in the collectorate. Owing to work being commenced so late in the year only Rs. 888 has been spent.

Improving the Tank at Koregaum in the Barsee Talooka.

117. *Sholapoor.*—This work could not be commenced till after the rains of 1864, since which time it has been vigorously carried on, and will be completed by the 15th June 1865. The work which had to be executed consisted of removing the inner half of the bund to a depth of 30 feet, and refilling the same with good earth to prevent the leakage which rendered this fine tank useless.

Allotment 1864-65.....	Rs. 11,821
Expenditure 1864-65.....	,, 8,022

Mudduck Tank, Sluice, and Canal.

118. *Dharwar.*—Has made some progress, but attention has been chiefly directed in this season to improving and securing what had already been done. Over 5 miles of the canal on the right (south-east) bank of

the river have been completed, and the people are using the water for irrigation.

Allotment	Rs.	12,000
Expenditure	,,	7,992

119A. *Girna Works.*—The progress made with these works has not been so rapid as was expected in consequence of the dilatoriness of the contractors. When the works were commenced during the previous year the contractors were allowed advances, a system which has since been prohibited. The consequence of this has been that the contractors' work almost ceased, and during the latter part of the year nearly the whole of the work has been done departmentally, and the progress has been satisfactory. There is now a large body of workmen employed.

Khandeish Collectorate.

During the year the masonry weir, 1,550 feet in length, across the Girna, has been completed to its full height, and has borne the monsoon floods without any injury whatever. The head works of the two canals have also been completed, with the exception of the gates and lifting apparatus for them. The left bank canal has had its earthworks nearly completed for 10 miles, and the masonry aqueducts, 8 in number, have been so far completed that they will be ready for the admission of the water in September next.

Estimated amount	Rs.	6,13,331
Allotment for the year 1864-65	,,	1,25,000
Expenditure	,,	67,889

120B. *Panjur Works.*—The progress made with this project was likewise not so rapid as was anticipated, the cause of delay being the same as on the Girna. The two canals, 6 and 4 miles in length respectively, are now rapidly approaching completion by departmental work, and will both be finished by the end of June next.

Estimated amount	Rs.	50,512
Allotment for the year 1864-65	,,	10,512
Expenditure	,,	26,704

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.

121c. Various repairs and renewals have been effected to the masonry and earthworks of existing irrigation works. The amount expended has been Rs. 11,784.

Some progress has been made with surveys for storage lakes on the Panjur and Girna rivers, which are necessary to admit of any further extension of irrigation.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

122D. *Kristna Works.*—At the conclusion of the previous year the weir (2,000 feet long and 20 feet high) across the Kristna had been brought up to about 4 feet above the lowwater level, and the wing-walls had been commenced, as well as the excavation in the first two miles of the canal, which is to be 45 miles in length altogether. During the present year the weir has been raised to 14 feet above lowwater level, or within 6 feet of its full height. The wing-walls have been brought up to an average of 24 feet, and have now only 10 feet to be added to them. The canal has been excavated for a distance of 8 miles, and of the aqueducts, 7 in number, one is complete, and the others have been advanced as far as they can be till the monsoon floods have passed off, when the arching and finishing will be undertaken. The progress made with the works has been satisfactory.

Sattara Collectorate.

Estimated amount	Rs.	5,09,988
Allotment for the year 1864-65	,,	1,25,000
Expenditure	,,	1,23,837

123. *Rewaree Project.*—This is a small work, the irrigating channel being only 4 miles in length. It was commenced last year and has been completed this year. Though small in extent, this work is a very valuable one, its source of supply being a perennial stream which never fails. Some delay occurred in commencing irrigation from the sinking of

two high embankments, but since these were repaired the flow of water has been uninterrupted, and the ryots have much confidence in the works and are eagerly using the water.

Estimated amount	Rs.	39,834
Allotment for the year 1864-65	„	18,379
Expenditure.....	„	17,901

Ahmednuggur Collectorate.

124. In the Ahmednuggur district operations have been confined to the repairs of existing small irrigation works at a cost of Rs. 5,883 and the maturing of new projects. The Lakh project on the Pruwara has been matured. It is estimated to cost Rs. 2,11,278, and is a very promising one. A small project on the Kadwah has been nearly completed, and trial levels have been taken on the Godavery itself, where there is a wide field for irrigation works on a large scale.

Sholapoor Collectorate.

125. The large tank project at Ekrook near Sholapoor has been matured. The estimated cost is Rs. 7,76,275.

Poona Collectorate.

126. Some work was done towards restoring the Kassoordee Tank, but want of funds caused a stoppage, and the tank cannot now be completed till after the monsoon.

Estimated amount.....	Rs.	17,528
Allotment for the year 1864-65.....	„	7,000
Expenditure	„	6,505

127. Considerable progress has been made towards maturing a project for a storage lake on the River Moota, and a canal about 90 miles in length, which is to supply both the city and cantonment of Poona with water, as well as to irrigate the right side of the valley between Poona and Indapoor, where the rain-fall is extremely precarious. This project, with the addition of a small canal on the left bank, may also supply Kirkee with water. The whole will be matured very

shortly, and may be commenced in October next if sanction is accorded. The works to supply Poona and Kirkee with water may be executed in one and a half years.

128. *Belgaum, Kulladghee, and Dharwar.*—It has been impossible to attempt new irrigation works in these collectorates from want of establishment.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

Alterations to the road between Poona and Kirkee.

129. *Poona and Kirkee.*—This road is to be widened from 26 to 42 feet between the Collector's office in Poona and the Kirkee Railway Station.

Allotment 1864-65..... Rs. 15,017
Amount expended to 30th April 1865. „ 3,529

Road from Gossavepore to the Railway Station Gate, Poona, including purchasing land.

130. This road is 2,400 feet in length, and is finished, with the exception of consolidating the metal.

Allotment 1864-65..... Rs. 1,882
Additional allotment Rs. 6,000 } ..... „ 14,700
Do. do. „ 8,700 }
Amount expended to 30th April 1865... „ 11,260

Improving and metalling Poona and Ahmednuggur Road.

131. *Ahmednuggur.*—One considerable deviation, extending 2 *m.* 55 *yds.*, has been formed, by which a steep portion of the old line will be altogether superseded. The greatest inclination on the new roadway is 1 in 20 feet, whilst the gradient on the old line was as heavy as 1 in 11 feet. The improvements, &c. executed from Local Funds.

Allotment..... Rs. 9,423
Expenditure 1864-65..... „ 9,285

Improving and metalling Imampoor Ghaut and Pyton Road.

132. Metal has been prepared and collected for 15¼ miles of roadway, and is in readiness to be spread before the opening of the monsoon. The work has chiefly been done by contract. Improvements to this road have been done from Local Funds.

Allotment ..... Rs. 20,742
Expenditure 1864-65 ..... „ 20,575

Masonry Drains and increasing depth of moorum on Ahmednuggur and Malligaum Road.

133. 34 masonry drains of various dimensions have been built along the section of the line between Singwale and Babulsar, and the moorum layer on the same portion has been increased by a depth of 6 inches. This work has been executed from Local Funds.

Allotment ..... Rs. 3,799
Expenditure 1864-65 ..... „ 3,791

Road from Ahmednuggur to Dhond.

134. The work has been completed to the limit of the sanctioned amount; 88 masonry drains have been built, and a length of 47 miles of roadway has been completed with moorum. This work has been constructed from Local Funds.

Allotment ..... Rs. 1,847
Expenditure 1864-65 ..... „ 3,617

Constructing Seroor and Pargaum Road.

135. This work was undertaken by an European contractor; a large portion of the embanked roadway has been formed, but the work is still incomplete, and has been under suspension during the greater part of the year owing to some misunderstanding with the contractor. The whole line measures 16 miles, 7 furlongs, 166 yards.

This work is executed from Local Funds.

Allotment 1864-65 ..... Rs. 34,361
Amount expended 1864-65..... ,, 37,008

Road over Sindeh Pulset Ghaut between Sinnur and Nassick.

136. *Nassick.*—The road is completed with bridges, drains, and metal.

Allotment ..... Rs. 13,729
Expenditure 1864-65..... ,, 13,594

Road from Yeola to Munmar Railway Station.

137. During the year 5¼ miles of roadway were completed. There are 10 culverts and 6 drains, 1 skew bridge of 3 arches of 25 feet span, and a bridge of 3 arches of 35 feet span.

Allotment..... Rs. 29,657
Expenditure 1864-65 ..... ,, 15,767

Nandore and Kolhar road.

138. This road, 30 miles in length, has been completed in earthworks and covering material, but the culverts and drains are not yet complete.

Debitable to Local Funds.

Allotment..... Rs. 33,038
Expenditure 1864-65 ..... ,, 10,832

Tramway, Barsee to Barsee Road Station.

139. *Sholapoor.*—This work may be said to be nine-tenths completed, as much having been done as it is advisable to accomplish for the present, until some definite arrangement has been arrived at whether it is to be used as an ordinary road or tramroad. Rs. 30,000 was transferred from the Budget allotment for this work in 1864-65 to another work, and on account of want of funds, a small

portion of rock cutting remained to be completed at the close of the past year. The road is 21 miles in length, of which the earthwork and mooruming of 18 miles has been completed entirely and the remainder partially so.

Allotment 1864-65.....Rs. 30,915
Expenditure 1864-65 ..... „ 30,887

Road from Neera bridge viâ Soopa and Kheergaum to Seroor.

140. *Poona District.*—Length about 56 miles. This road, which is moorumed, has been finished. There are altogether 110 slab-drains of sizes, of which 18 have been built during the year, and about a mile of earthwork of the road completed.

Allotment in the Budget 1864-65..... Rs. 3,270
Expenditure in 1864-65..... „ 3,270
Debitable to Local Funds.

Road from Poona viâ Katruz Ghaut to Sherwul on Poona to Madras Line of Road.

141. Length 26·4 miles. From Poona to the foot of the Katruz ghaut, 6 miles, entirely finished. The ghaut portion, 3½ miles, including a tunnel 880 feet in length, has been completed, with the exception of the parapets and a small portion of cutting near the tunnel entrances, which are also to be built. The road from the other side of the ghaut to the Neera bridge, 17 miles, is finished, excepting the Kapoorwal bridge and parapet-walls to some of the bridges, &c. The masonry works on this road consist of 10 bridges, aggregating 460 feet in waterway, 25 arched culverts, and 139 slab-drains of sizes; of this 25 arches of bridges and culverts, varying from 5 to 20 feet span, and 105 drains, have been built during the year. Earthworks of one mile of road on the ghaut and 6½ miles on the portion between Yelloo and Sherwul have been completed during 1864-65; the road has been opened for light traffic.

Allotment in the Budget	Rs.	75,000
Sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 2084 of 1864	,,	50,000
Allotment sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 2477.....	,,	30,000
Total allotments..	Rs.	1,55,000
Expenditure 1864-65.....	,,	1,55,000

142. *Sattara.*—The bridge over the Neera river at Sherwul (11 40-feet arches) has been completed from the level of the roadway upwards, the amount expended on this bridge in the year having been Rs. 16,415, of which amount Rs. 9,173 alone was the original Budget allotment, Rs. 7,388 having been a supplementary allotment.

Road from Sherwul to Sattara on Poona to Madras Line of Road, 40¼ miles.

143. On the roadway and drains and bridges Rupees 1,36,727 have been expended, and the following works have been executed.

144. Parapets to bridges across the Kristna and Yenna rivers. On bridge of one arch 40-feet span completed from level of springing line of arch. A few small drains constructed. Some heavy embankments in progress at the close of 1863-64 completed. Two miles of road coated with moorum. Parapets and copings to most of the small bridges and drains on the road constructed. Milkbush on steep embankments planted. The road is now complete from Sherwul to Sattara.

145. The expenditure on these works, exclusive of the bridge across the Neera at Sherwul, which was separately sanctioned, was Rs. 1,36,727. The Budget allotment was Rs. 95,000. There was a supplementary allotment of Rupees 42,784.

146. Length 64 miles. On this section the following works have been executed during the year.

Road from Sattara to Warna River, Madras Line.

147. The bridges, as below, have been completed from the extrados of the arches upwards.

148. Bridge over the Oormooree river, three 60-feet elliptical arches of 15 feet rise, with two land arches of 15-feet span, 9 miles south of Sattara; and bridge over the Yarlee river, 20 miles south of Sattara, three 40-feet spans. Bridge over the Maun nulla at Watar three 50-feet elliptical arches. 26 small bridges and drains, with an aggregate of 178½ Rg. feet of waterway, and 57 other drains with parapets, &c. completed. The Budget allotment for this work was Rs. 45,000; an additional supplementary grant of Rs. 24,721 was made on one item of the work and Rs. 10,000 withdrawn on another, thus leaving the total final allotment for the year Rs. 59,721. Rs. 69,243 have, however, been spent on this road.

Bridge over the Quoina River at Kurrar, Madras Line.

149. This bridge is on the Sattara-Belgaum road, 30 miles south of Sattara. Seven 80-feet half circular arches, with two 40-feet half circular land arches. The bridge, from the height and span of its arches alone, is an important work, and the operations of the past season have shown that unusual and very unexpected difficulties will have to be overcome in getting in 5 of the 10 foundations. The foundations of two abutments, one abutment pier, and two piers have been got in without any difficulty, being dry, and the superstructure on these five foundations is approaching the springing line. The other five foundations will, however, give great trouble; it has been ascertained that the underlying rock is very much lower (10 feet to 16 feet at least) than was supposed, and in two of the foundations it will be nearly 30 feet under summer water level.

Poona and Madras Road.

150. *Belgaum.*—Bridges over large nullas in progress last year, and described in detail in the concise report for 1863-64, paragraph 14, have been completed. Expenditure in 1864-65 Rs. 8,591.

151. This bridge (seven 45-feet arches/span) over the Ghutpurba river at Sootgutee has been completed and opened for traffic. As reported, a portion of the north approach was carried away last monsoon by the overflowings of the river and the Mungotee nulla. A design for bridging the hollow and improving the gradient of this approach has been sanctioned for execution in 1864-65. Expenditure on Sootgutee bridge in 1864-65 Rs. 4,188.

Bridge over Ghutpurba River, Madras Line.

152. This bridge, seven 45-feet arches, which was completed up to springing last year, has been arched over, and will be ready for traffic by the monsoon.

Bridge over the Hurrunkashee River, Madras Line.

Expenditure in 1864-65 .....Rs. 20,903

153. This bridge, seven 45-feet arches, which was nearly complete last year, has been finished and opened for traffic.

Bridge over Yedgunga River, Madras Line.

Expenditure in 1864-65 .....Rs. 23,228

154. As anticipated, the foundations of the north abutment and wings of this bridge gave great trouble. The work had to be abandoned and resumed after the monsoon. All difficulty is now at an end, and the arches have been turned. The bridge will be available for traffic by the monsoon.

Bridge over Doodgunga River, Madras Line.

Expenditure in 1864-65 .....Rs. 22,629

155. The embankments are complete, and the surfacing is in progress.

Approaches to the Doodgunga River, Madras Line.

Expenditure during 1864-65 .....Rs. 2,860

Considerable progress has been made with these works, which will be completed during the monsoon.

Approaches to the Yedgunga and Hurrunkashee Bridges, Madras Line.

The estimated cost is ..... Rs. 17,687
The amount allowed ..... „ 10,687
The expenditure during 1864-65 ..... „ 9,717

Belgaum and Dharwar, Madras Line.

156. The work of raising and mooruming certain low portions of this section, 10 miles, has been completed, and the expenditure during 1864-65 has been Rs. 8,040.

Yurrus (Dharwar) and Bunkapoor Road, Madras Line.

157. *Dharwar.*—This section has been widened and improved, and in may places nearly remade. The mooruming is complete in all except a few places, which were left till the rain falls. Most of the small drains have been built, and it is expected that the road will be finished by the end of the coming rains. The work done is fairly represented by the expenditure.

Allotment ..... Rs. 15,000
Expenditure ..... „ 14,994

Bunkapore and Hurryhur Road, Madras Line.

158. All along this line the works have made most satisfactory progress with the aid of an European contractor. About 12 miles from Roneebednore to Hurryhur of the road is complete in all respects. The whole of the earthwork of all the line is complete, also the masonry of all the large bridges, except that over the Wurda, and the smaller drains over about 20 miles of road in progress; the rest are complete.

159. The Wurda bridge, except the southern abutment, may be considered as up to springing. It is expected to open 24 miles of the road to traffic after the approaching monsoon. The sum sanctioned for the year's expenditure, through the energetic way in which the contractors worked, has been somewhat exceeded, but work to the value has been executed.

The Wurda bridge will be the latest work on the line, and that will be complete by the end of the next year.

Allotment for road	Rs.	63,907
Additional grant for road.. Rs. 10,000 } Do. do. for bridges „ 61,804 }	„	1,34,811
Expenditure.....	„	1,34,038

Hooblee and Annigherry Road.

160. From want of funds for this work the road remains incomplete in some respects. The earthworks and masonry are quite finished, and of the mooruming 13 miles are all but complete, 7 miles more than three-fourths complete, and the remainder one-half so. These proportions refer to quantities of material, but the whole road has received at least one coating of moorum or gravel.

Allotment.....	Rs.	20,000
Expenditure.....	„	28,300

Annigherry and Guddug Road.

161. Since last season the Soal Nulla bridge, 7 arches of 20-feet span, has been completed to the road level. The piers and abutments of the three other large bridges have been brought up to springing level. The smaller drains over about 8 miles of the road have been built, and had funds not run short, the Executive Engineer would have been able to open 10 miles of the road to traffic; as it is, about 8 miles can be used by carts. The work done is fairly represented by the expenditure.

Allotment for road .. Rs. 6,688 } Do. for bridges. „ 9,890 } Additional grant..... „ 3,000 }	Rs.	19,578
Expenditure	„	19,241

Koombarlee Ghaut Road.

162. *Sattara.*—The work executed during the year has consisted of metalling the ghaut 9 miles in length, and finishing parapet and retaining walls and other small items of work.

Allotment..... .. Rs. 16,800
Expenditure..... „ 15,274

Road from Koombarlee Ghaut to Chiploon.

162. This road is from the western foot of the Koombharlee Ghaut to Chiploon, 12 miles. In the estimate for this road is included a wharf wall at Gowulcote, the terminus nearest the sea. During the year 21 lakhs of cubic feet of filling have been executed at the Gowulcote wharf, and the wharf wall has been brought to its full height, except in a few spots where the foundations are insecure.

The following bridges have also been built on the road up to level of roadway :—

1	Bridge	1	opening	of 45	feet span.
1	do.	3	do.	of 30	do.
1	do.	3	do.	of 25	do.
1	do.	1	do.	of 15	do.
2	do.	2	do.	of 10	do.

One and a half mile of new road has been made. This work was suspended during last year. The state of the road at present is as follows :—All the large bridges are passable, *i. e.* they all have at least their arches turned, and 8 miles of roadway are complete. There remain only the culverts and small drains to build. Rs. 43,261 have been spent during the year, the Budget allotment having been Rs. 26,000 with a supplementary grant of ..... Rs. 16,000
Total allotment..... ..... „ 42,000

164. Road from near Mhar to the foot of the Wurrunda Ghaut, 8 miles. On this road the following bridges and drains have been built:—

1	Bridge of	5	25 feet	arches	up to extrados.
1	do.	4	20	do.	up to road level.
1	do.	3	15	do.	up to extrados.
1	do.	2	10	do.	up to do.

And 19 drains of different sizes, with an aggregate of 102½ Rg. feet waterway; 3,644 Rg. feet of embankment has also been made, and 4 miles of other embankment moorumed, and 453 Rg. feet of retaining wall of dry stone built. The largest work on this road is the bridge over the Savitree river, seven 40-feet arches, to which little has been done this year; it is nearly built up to springing line. This gap, and a small nulla near the foot of the ghaut, and a few small drains only remain to hinder complete communication with the foot of the Wurrunda Ghaut.

Budget allotment	Rs.	16,994
Supplementary do	„	15,795
		32,789
The expenditure was		20,452
	Rs.	12,337

of the allotment therefore remained unexpended. This arose from difficulty in procuring contractors.

Belgaum to the West Coast of Vingorla.

165. Road from Belgaum, viâ the Parpoolee Ghaut, to Vingorla, 77½ miles. This work, which may now be viewed as the most important one in this collectorate, has been greatly retarded for want of funds.

166. Arrangements were made for a good season's work, but these had to be broken up on the reduced allotment, which is given below, being published :—

Sanctioned allotment	Rs.	75,000
Additional funds granted	„	4,000
Expenditure 1864-65	„	80,730

167. The progress on this line of road is, in proportion to the funds, rather limited. The money available was laid out to the best advantage by completing bridges and drains already commenced, and with a view to opening the line as soon as possible.

168. The following items of work have been executed.

Parpoolee Ghaut, 11 miles.

The ghaut drainage has been entirely completed.

169. The two bridges of 30-feet span each, near Konoor, and the bridge of 24-feet span at Hindgaum (described last year) have been completed, also the 15 culverts or drains under 10 feet of waterway. The two bridges of 15-feet span each at Seergaum and Bachey have been raised to springing. Besides the above, 17 culverts or drains, varying in size and number of openings, with retaining-walls, where found necessary, have been constructed.

Belgaum approach, 42 miles.

170. The road formation is complete, with the exception of the removal of a few embedded boulders in the surface and at the sides here and there.

171. A Local Fund work. The line has been cleared and opened 26½ miles.

Road Hurreehul to Gokak.

Allotment ..... Rs. 7,197
Expenditure 1864-65 ..... „ 7,197

172. This road, 4½ miles, found a place in the Local Fund Budget, but it was not known until the 14th December 1864 whether funds would be forthcoming or not during 1864-65; hence the large saving on the allotment. Some time was, moreover, lost in obtaining contractors for the work after the sanction was granted. It is now making rapid progress.

Road Sookuwal to Munera.

Allotment..... Rs. 13,968
Expenditure 1864-65..... „ 759

173. *Canara.*—The chief expenditure has been on the new portion of this road, *i. e.* 18 miles 1,053½ yards laid out by the Bombay Government from Karwar to a point (called Ankola Junction) near Ankola on the Madras Arbyle Ankola line of communication.

Approah to Karwar viâ Arbyle Ghaut.

174. The result may be described thus:—The Herwada Ghaut, 1 mile and 1,033 yards long, taken out to full width. Aorsa Ghaut, 1 mile and 266 yards long, has been similarly improved.

All the unbridged streams up to the 13th mile from Karwar made passable generally by timber superstructure resting on laterite abutments. The Moodgay and Aorsa nullas, at the foot of the Herwada and Aorsa Ghaut respectively, have been bridged.

Fourteen miles of road have been metalled with granite and consolidated.

In the bed of the Hundy Muddy Nulla foundations have been sunk and filled in, also piers commenced for a bridge of 7 bays of 30-feet span, crossed by timber superstructure, the abutments and piers being of laterite masonry.

In the neighbourhood of Soonksal and Yellapore the road passing through the bamboo jungle has been widened to 24 feet, and where anything approaching to moorum was obtained the surface has been improved.

Sanctioned amounts....Rs. 50,000, 60,000, and 15,000
Expended .....Rs. 1,25,000

Approach to Karwar viâ Khyga Ghaut.

175. The work has made but little progress, owing to the failure of the contractor and difficulty of procuring labour. It is now being carried out departmentally. The work executed during the year has consisted principally in earthworks on the ghaut itself, which is 17 miles in length.

Allotment 1864-65.....Rs. 2,00,000
Expenditure 1364-65..... „ 44,678

176. *Poona District.*—This bridge, which consists of 14 arches, 25-feet span each, has been finished up to the springing; 17,000 cubic feet masonry work executed during the year. Work stopped for want of funds.

Bridge over Milla Nulla on Poona and Sholapoor Road.

Allotment in Budget 1864-65 ..... Rs. 6,000
Expenditure in 1864-65 ..... ,, 6,000

177. This bridge, which is one of a single arch of 50-feet span, has been completed. The whole of the work above springing has been executed during the year.

Bridge at Boteh on Poona and Nassick Road.

Allotment in the Budget 1864-65 ..... Rs. 2,784
Expended 1864-65 ..... ,, 2,784
Debitable to Local Funds.

178. The work was in progress till the monsoon of 1864, when, owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the materials employed by the European contractor in building the bridge, Government decided that the work should be suspended; the piers of the bridge have been carried up to nearly one-half their total height.

Bridge over Goar River at Seroor on Poona and Nuggur Road.

Allotment ..... Rs. 24,652
Expenditure 1864-65 ..... ,, 14,203
Saving on the above transferred to other works.

179. This bridge has been completed. It consists of 9 arches of 30-feet span, with an additional culvert 20-feet span in one of the approaches, to carry off the floodwater of a nulla. The masonry work was performed by contract for Rs. 9,300, but owing to the advanced price of labour, &c. after the agreement was made, Government sanctioned an additional sum of Rs. 2,035. This work has been constructed from Local Funds.

Waghoonda Bridge on Poona and Ahmednuggur Road.

Allotment 1864-65		Rs. 4,494
Additional grant..	Rs. 1,324 „ 2,035	„ 3,359
Expended 1864-65.....		„ 7,784

Seena Bridge on Barsee Tramroad.

180. *Sholapoor.*—The progress made on this work during the past year has, I regret to report, been very unfavourable, owing to the great difficulty experienced in excavating the foundations of abutments and piers which have extended to depths of 20 or 22 feet through sand and earth, containing water in such large quantities as to render its control very difficult. The work actually completed is represented by 2 abutments and 3 pier foundations excavated and filled in, both the former of which and one of the latter have also been raised to a height of 30 feet. To give an idea of the work which still remains, it should be stated that the design provides for a bridge of 11 arches of 40 feet span, standing upon piers about 35 feet above the bed. Rs. 30,000 were transferred to this work from the Barsee tramroad, provision having originally only been made for it in the Budget of 1864-65 for Rs. 29,000.

Allotment	Rs. 39,000
Additional allotment	„ 30,000
Expenditure 1864-65.....	„ 68,990

Bridge above 20 feet waterway on Barsee Tramroad.

181. The estimate provided for the construction of 10 ordinary-sized bridges on the Barsee tramroad; of these 8 had been completed up to the close of 1863-54, and since that time, during the past year, the remainder have likewise been finished.

Allotment	Rs. 2,231
Additional grant	„ 3,375
	Rs. 5,606
Expenditure 1864-65	„ 12,576

Four Bridges on Dharwar and Goa Road.

182. Of these four bridges, that at Lingunmutt (40-feet span) is complete, except parapets; the work has been stopped pending a proposed increase of waterway.

At Arwudgee (50-feet span) the foundation of the land abutment has been got in with much difficulty, and the work has been brought up to springing line.

The Astolee bridge (3 of 50-feet) has had its three arches turned.

The Shanwarkope bridge (3 arches of 50-feet) has had the abutment foundations, which were difficult, put in, and the piers have been brought up close to springing. The arching of this bridge will be done after the monsoon.

Allotment ..... Rs. 29,851
Expenditure ..... „ 28,429
Debitable to Local Funds 1864-65.

Godhully Bridge on Dharwar and Tenai Road.

183. This bridge is not complete owing to a delay on the part of the contractor.

Allotment ..... Rs. 8,275
Expenditure ..... „ 5,377

Yangul Bridge.

184. This work is complete, and consists of 14 spans of timber girders. The piles of half the bridge were driven this season, and the girders and planking and approaches completed.

Allotment .. { Villagers ..... Rs. 12,162
{ Government .... „ 2,000
Expenditure ..... „ 14,162

Accommodation for Travellers.

Poona District.—The dhurrumsallas at Tullegaum, Kurkalla, and Lanowlee Railway Stations have only been commenced, as the order was received late in the season.

Allotment in the Budget 1864-65. Rs. 6,000
Expenditure 1864-65 ..... „ 855
Debitable to Local Funds.

Ahmednuggur.—The travellers' bungalow at Dhond has been constructed by contract. It affords accommodation for three separate parties, and is situated at Dhond, where the road from Ahmednuggur meets the railway.

Allotment..... Rs. 3,695
Expenditure 1864-65 ..... „ 3,287

New Roads on the Esplanade.

185. *Bombay.*—The roads on the Esplanade and along the western face of the town have been completed as far as practicable at present, and the greater part handed over to the charge of the Municipality.

The length of roads completed, metalled, and open to traffic was 3 miles, 5 furlongs, and 88 yards.

The carriage-way averages 66 feet in width, widening to 250 and 300 feet where the roads intersect.

The most important roads have footpaths 27 feet wide on each side.

Expended in 1864-65 ..... Rs. 4,24,891
Allotment in Rampart Removal
Committee's Budget 1864-65 .. Rs. 1,50,000
Further grant ..... „ 2,97,400
——— 4,47,400

Metalling portions of the Bombay and Agra Road.

186. *Khandeish.*—The estimate for this work was framed in 1862. In 1863-64 Rupees 15,344 were spent in stacking metal. The sudden suspension of this work has left the road in an unsatisfactory state.

187. *Northern Concan.*—The embankments and cuttings for a length of 8 miles have been completed, with the exception of two rock cuttings unfinished and one heavy cutting in the town of Penn.

Road from Dhurumthur to Kurjut.

The bridges and drains, with the exception of the large Penn bridge and one smaller bridge of two 15-feet spans, have been erected. The Penn bridge has the piers and abutments finished, the centres set, and the arches partly turned. This bridge will be completed very shortly. The other bridge is brought up to the springing.

The road for one mile on each side of the Penn bridge is complete with kerbing and moorum surface.

Between Penn and Wawa, a distance of 2½ miles, the kerbing is set and the moorum partly laid on. These 8 miles of road will be finished during the ensuing year if funds are made available.

Allotments for 1864-65.....Rs. 25,000
Expenditure during 1864-65.... „ 25,000

188. *Khandeish.*—23 miles of roadway completed with banking; only 1 mile of road finished with ballast. Rupees 1,19,289 have been spent in 1864-65 in banking, ballasting, and constructing drains and bridges from 2 feet to 45 span. A design for a bridge across the Girna at Mehoonbarrah is nearly ready.

Road from Dhoolia to Challisgaum.

189. During 1864-65 nothing beyond the maintenance outlay caused by original faulty construction was incurred. From 1st November 1864 charge of the road was given to the Nimar Public Works Department.

Road from Nargaum to Boothanpoor.

Expended in 1864-65 .....Rs. 17,648

190. Very nearly completed. A toll has been established on the ghaut, of which the main descent is opened to traffic. During 1864-65 the outlay has been Rs. 21,571, which, added to previous expenditure, brings the total to Rs. 69,866. Balance of the estimate to be spent in 1865-66 Rs. 4,754.

Road over the Kondaibaree Ghaut.

The following work has been done during the season:—

10 barrel drains 3 ft. diameter 1 opening } completed.
1 do. do. 5 ft. do. do. }
1 do. do. 5 ft. do. do. Very nearly completed.

3 bridges of 10, 15, and 20 feet span of 1 arch each very nearly completed.

191. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,67,750, was sanctioned in 1863-64, out of which Rs. 29,323 were spent in 1863-64 and Rs. 32,999 in 1864-65. The suspension of this work will render the estimate valueless on operations being resumed. The road is rapidly deteriorating.

Improving the Khandeish section of the Agra Road.

192. *Ahmedabad.*—During the past season metal was spread on the embankment from Vertej to Chumardee, a distance of 12 miles. Metal sufficient to cover another 2½ miles of road towards Wulla was also prepared, and will be put down this year; a coating of 3 inches of sand was also spread on the road from Chumardee to Panvee (16 miles) and from Burwalla to Rojeed (3 miles).

Portion of the Ahmedabad and Gogo Road between Goga and Dhundooka.

Embanking operations have been carried on between Mooldrai and Dhundooka; about 200,000 cubic yards of earth have been thrown up on the road between Bhimmath and Dhundooka; and the whole of the embankment will be completed about the end of July.

Ten masonry bridges have been completed between Wulla and Burwulla and one between Burwulla and Dhundooka; in all 27 elliptical arches of 10-feet span, 8 segmental arches of 20-feet span, and 11 segmental and 7 elliptical arches of 30-feet span have been turned. Most of these bridges have been built of stone.

Three iron girder bridge piers of screw-piles, bays of 30 feet span, abutments and wing-walls of masonry, have been in course of construction. One of these bridges of 9 30-feet bays has been entirely completed; two others of 9 and 17 bays respectively will be completed by the middle of June.

Their completion will open up the road to Bhimnath, a distance of 58 miles from Gogo and 10 miles from Dhundooka. A large stone masonry bridge of 11 30-feet segmental spans is in course of construction at Bhimnath. Should the monsoon keep off until the end of June, the arches of this bridge will also be all turned, as 6 of them already have been.

Much more work would have been done but for the unfortunate outbreak of cholera on the line, consequent on the Paulitana pilgrimage in February last. For nearly one month the road was deserted by workpeople, and advantage of the extra sanction of 1½ lakhs of rupees in January last could not be fairly taken until the middle of March. A large body of labourers, over 4,000, was then collected between Polarpore and Dhundooka (11 miles). Cholera, however, broke out again amongst them at the end of April, and there will be much difficulty in getting them to return again. The iron bridges have been erected by Messrs. Forde and Preston; the work has been satisfactorily and quickly done.

Amount of sanction ..... Rs. 3,09,525
Spent in 1864-65 ..... „ 3,03,899

193. A portion of the Ahmedabad and Deesa road has been taken in hand; this survey has been nearly completed. Plans and estimates will be submitted in due course.

Survey for Road between Ahmedabad and Puttun.

Amount of sanction ..... Rs. 2,171
Expenditure in 1864-65 ..... „ 652

Road from Munmar to Malligaum.

194. *Khandeish.*—This road has been completed, the work during the year having been as follows :—

6 bridges of spans varying from 15 to 30 feet and arches 2 to 7 feet have been completed, and the outlay has been Rs. 21,286. Owing to the great traffic which availed itself of the road before it had consolidated, much damage has been done to the moorum coating: the traffic demands the earliest possible metalling of the line.

The revenue derived from the toll on this road is Rupees 12,000 a year, or 6·9 per-cent on the total primary outlay. This might be granted for maintenance.

Metalling Road from Munmar to Malligaum.

195. During 1864-65 but little has been done. The work was well in hand, and a gang of 1,000 stone-breakers employed, when orders were received for suspending work. A sum of Rs. 16,816 has been spent in 1864-65 in preparing material. The work has been allowed to be proceeded with in 1865-66.

Metalling Road from Kalhair to Wassind. (Local Funds).

196. *Northern Concan.*—The entire road from Wassind to Kalhair, 22 miles, is now metalled, and the greater part of it rolled, &c. complete.

The remainder will be finished in a few months.

Allotment for 1864-65..... Rs. 49,426
Expenditure during 1864-65 .... „ 45,453

Saving.. Rs. 3,973

There is a small unexpended balance which will be spent during the monsoon in rolling, &c.

197. The work done during this year consists almost entirely of kerbing, pitching, or revetting and metalling. The drains (there are no bridges) are all built, the kerbing is set for a length of 5 miles, and the metalling laid on the road, though not rolled and consolidated, for the same 5 miles, viz. from Bassein to the Railway Station at Manickpoor. The stones for pitching are ready, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of pitching is finished, and the whole of the revetting with lime masonry, which protects the road, through the towns of Bassein and Papree, a distance of one mile, is done.

Road from Bassein to Manickpoor. a (Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65	Rs.	41,133
Expenditure in 1864-65	„	18,943
Allotment for 1864-65	„	6,365
Expenditure in 1864-65	„	5,216

198. The above allotment was made to complete these roads, which were finished in 1863-64, with the exception of the metalling and rolling, and the bunder approach, about which there was a difficulty in taking up the necessary land, as it was a Mussulman burial-ground.

Roads through the town of Callian. (Local Funds).

The metalling, &c. has long since been finished, and the bunder approach is nearly so, and will be completed very shortly.

199. During the past year the embankment has been carried on from Dysur to a point two miles beyond Tullorja, a distance of nearly six miles. A few small slab stone and brick barrel-drains near Dysur have been built, but the masonry work has been very much neglected owing to the difficulty in procuring masons. The kerbing and moorum surface formation has been partly finished over the whole length from Cowsae to Dysur Para, about 4 mile.

Road from Persick to Panwell. (Local Funds).

This road is now available for traffic for 7 miles from Persick, and will be completed into Panwell in two years more if funds are available.

Allotment for 1864-65..... Rs. 50,000
Expenditure during 1864-65.... „ 27,589

Road from Alibaugh to Poinar. (Local Funds).

200. The greater part of the money has been expended on the ghaut road over the Karlee Khind, all the cuttings and embanking of which are nearly finished, with the exception of two heavy rock cuttings, which are in progress and fairly advanced. The embankments on the plain are nearly complete, except two miles on the Poinar side of the foot of ghaut, where the work is now in hand. There has not been much masonry work done, but the drains have been finished for a distance of about 2 miles from Alibaugh, and the kerbing and moorum formation laid for the same distance.

The road will, it is hoped, be finished in little more than one year.

Allotment for 1864-65 .....Rs. 50,000
Expenditure during 1864-65 .... „ 42,310

Road from Chowk to Kurjut Railway Station. (Local Funds).

201. The money spent during the year has been chiefly used on the ghaut over the Bhisa Khind and on masonry works on the road generally.

The Khind has been completed. One bridge of 20-feet span, and one of 15-feet span have been constructed on different parts of the road, and two or three drains have been put in to complete the masonry work.

Two bridges and quarter of a mile of kerbing and moorum surface remain to finish the road, which will be completed, it is believed, in about a month's time.

Allotment for 1864-65..... Rs. 24,668
Expenditure ..... „ 13,094

The unexpended balance is large, but the greater part of it is actual saving, the road being very nearly complete.

Allotment for 1864-65..... ..... Rs. 48,582
Expenditure during 1864-65 .... ,, 45,359

Road from Oorun to Panwell. (Local Funds).

202. The money has been chiefly spent on the bridge near Dapoolee, and on laying the moorum and kunkur on that part of the road between Belpada and Oorun, between which places (6 miles) all the earthwork and drains are finished. Much heavy rock cutting remains still to be done between Belpada and Dapoolee, but the Executive Engineer hopes to see the whole distance passable before this monsoon.

Allotment for 1864-65..... Rs. 14,883
Expenditure during 1864-65 .... ,, 9,070

Road from Callian to Bhewndy. (Local Funds).

203. This allotment is formed by two different grants—one the balance carried on from 1863-64, and the other a supplementary estimate for extra drains and pitching, which were found necessary for the safety and efficiency of the road.

The first grant has been nearly all expended in moorum formation and kerbing, a balance still being in hand to complete some patching, rolling, &c. There remain some drains and pitching out of the second grant, the sanction for which came late in the working season. The work is now well in hand and will be finished in a few months.

Allotment for 1864-65.....Rs. 80,000
Expenditure during 1864-65 .... ,, 47,394

Road from Nagotun to Dhurumtur. (Local Funds).

204. The unexpended balance of allotment in this case is large, but sanction for the commencement of the work was conveyed so late in the season that though the contractor worked very well, and engaged as many men as possible, he could not expend the entire allotment.

The Executive Officer has devoted the whole allotment to the earthwork, so as to allow of settlement taking place during the coming monsoon.

The embankment is complete, with the exception of a few small gaps in places for a distance of 11 miles, commencing from the Dhurumtur end of the road. No masonry has been commenced this year; the material has been collected in some places ready for next year's work.

205. Sanction accorded late in the year.

Road from Verar Railway Station to Bolinj. (Local Funds).

The embankments between Verar Railway Station and the outskirts of the village of Balinj, a distance of more than a mile, have been thrown up, and the foundations of bridge No. 1 have been prepared and laid. This masonry work being tidal, and attended with great difficulty, owing to the yielding nature of the mud, has occupied much time and labour. The work is now progressing favourably, and next season's work will, it is hoped, open out the traffic from Agasee throughout.

Allotment for 1864-65..... Rs. 10,000
Expenditure during 1864-65 .... „ 2,794

206. Provision for Rs. 5,000 was made in the Budget, but a sum of Rs. 5-8-6 alone has been spent on survey expenses, as the Superintending Engineer wishes some alterations made in the line, and owing to the lateness of the season when the sanction was conveyed, the Executive Engineer has not had time to revise the surveys and plans.

Road from Mahim to Nowly Railway Station. (Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 1,290
Expenditure during 1864-65 .... „ 1,273

207. This money has all been expended on improvements to the road. Five drains have been put in, and the gradients of the road improved in several places. The kerbing through the village of Karanja, and where it was particularly required, has been renewed; a moorum surface formed over the road generally. The work was completed before last monsoon.

Road from Moria Bunder to Caranja. (Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 6,000

208. Of this sum nothing has, it is to be regretted, been spent. The Executive Engineer understood that the Sub-Collector would undertake the work, but the latter afterwards required some sketch designs, which the Executive Engineer's overseer at Alibaugh was too busy to prepare, so the work must stand over till next year.

Road from Alibaugh to Reodunda. (Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 80,000
Expenditure during 1864-65..... „ 25,708

209. The sanction came very late, and sufficient men to expend such a very large allotment could not be procured so late in the season.

Road from Alibaugh to Mandwa and Rewas. (Local Funds).

All the money which has been spent has been applied to earthwork. Five miles of embankments from the Mandwa and Rewas ends have been completed, and the work is progressing very favourably.

210. *Surat and Broach.*—The whole of the earthwork has been completed; culverts and drains are in progress and will be completed shortly. A great portion of metal has been heaped on the side of the road to be spread on the surface during the rains. Work in progress.

Road from Oolpar to Randeir, 8½ miles. (Local Funds).

Allotment in 1864-65 ..... Rs. 57,941
Expenditure during 1864-65 ..... „ 27,817

211. Earthwork has been completed, culverts and drains are in course of progress. The greater part of the metal has been dug out and heaped on the side of the road to be spread on the surface during the rains. Work in progress.

Road from Oolpar to Syen, 8¾ miles. (Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65.....Rs. 40,499
Expenditure during 1864-65.... „ 24,748

212. Earthworks on a portion of this road have been thrown up. Work in progress.

Road from Keim to Turkesur, 8½ miles. (Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65 .....Rs. 52,371
Expenditure during 1864-65 ..... „ 4,772

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... „ 65,301
Expenditure during 1864-65..... „ 22,153

213. The earthwork on the portion of the road from Unklesur Railway station to Sujode has been completed and from Sujode to Hansote nearly so. Bridges, culverts, and drains are in course of progress; a large quantity of kunkur and sand has been conveyed and heaped on the side of the road, to be spread on the surface during the rains. Work in progress.

Road from Unklesur to Hansote, 13 miles. (Local Funds).

214. The whole of the earthwork on this line of road has been nearly completed; most of the bridges, culverts, and drains also finished, and sand spread on the road surface.

Road from Jumboosur to Ahmode, 6 miles. (Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 28,103
Expenditure during 1864-65..... „ 34,047

215. Earthwork has been nearly completed, culverts and drains in progress.

Road from Ahmode to Palej, 14 miles. (Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 30,454
Expenditure during 1864-65 .... „ 6,390

Road from Chota Damaun to the Wappee Railway Station, 6 miles and 4½ furlongs. (Local Funds).

216. The earthwork on the portion of road lying in British territory has been completed; moorum has been partly collected for spreading on the surface; bridges, culverts, and drains are in progress. The portion of the line in Portuguese territory has not yet been commenced. Work in progress.

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 40,000
Expenditure during 1864-65 .. „ 11,710

Road from Surkej to Veerungaum, length 30½ miles. (Local Funds).

217. *Ahmedabad.*—Some 22 miles of embankment had been constructed and a few drains between Surkej and Sanund during the past year. The remainder of the embankments have been raised, and the whole of the masonry works up to Charodee, a distance of 15 miles, constructed. These masonry works consist of two bridges of 6 and 3-10 feet spans respectively, and 1.6×4. 1—4×4—3—4×3. and 26—2½ diameter barrel-drains for irrigational purposes. From Charodee to Khetasur, a distance of 4 miles, no masonry works have been executed owing to the difficulty experienced in getting good bricks and good contractors. Between Khetasur and Veerungaum the whole of the drains and culverts with a few exceptions have been constructed. These consist of a culvert of 15-5 spans, one of 6-4 ft. spans, 6-6×3. and 1.2×3 drains; these masonry works are of brick and chunam. 5,000 trees have also been planted along the roadside. Of these, some 3,200 are at present alive and flourishing, the remainder have chiefly been destroyed by white ants.

Amount of sanction ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Spent in 1864-65 ..... „ 97,494

218. A distance of 8 miles has been put in hand this year, some 4 miles in length have been cleared to a width of 110 ft., and side defining trenches dug.

Clearing the extension of the Veerungaum Road to Patree and Mandul up to Dhoklee. (Local Funds).

Amount of sanction	Rs.	3,800
Spent in 1864-65	„	323

219. *Kaira.*—The length of this road is 25 miles and 4,000 feet. During the year the earthwork of this was nearly completed, and masonry culverts and bridges finished or in course of construction; also 3 miles of road surface metalled with kunkur. Rs. 10,000 have been paid for compensation of land.

Road from Neriad to Kupperwunj. (Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65	Rs.	50,000
Expenditure in 1864-65.....	„	41,649
Balance..	Rs.	8,351

220. This road was finished on the 30th June 1864 at a cost of Rs. 42,281. The work done during the year was only metalling.

Road from Kaira to Mehmoodabad. (Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65 (balance of estimate)	Rs.	4,474
Expenditure 1864-65.....	„	4,216
Saving....	Rs.	258

221. This road is 17 miles in length, out of which 12 miles were completely cleared during this year, and the remainder is in progress.

Road from Kaira to Dholka.. (Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65 (including additional sanction of Rs. 900).. Rs. 5,643
Expenditure in 1864-65..... „ 3,685

Road from Annund to Oomereith. (Local Funds).

222. Several drains have been built and the last year's earthwork repaired. Rupees 3,500 spent on the section of road from Oomereith to Sunluj in earthwork and clearing the line; Rupees 15,000 paid to the Collector of Kaira for land.

The large bridge over Ungharee Nulla is in progress; foundation excavated, and materials are being prepared.

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 57,035
Expenditure in 1864-65 ..... „ 32,475

Turning off the course of water from the direction of Wassud. (Local Funds).

223. An embanked road of 20 feet in breadth has been made from the village to the Railway Station, with a small branch to connect the village with the fields. A masonry bund, 65 feet long and 14 feet high, has been thrown across the nulla, and road carried behind it. A waste weir of 4 openings has also been constructed. Work finished.

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 1,289
Expenditure in 1864-65 ..... „ 1,289

Road from the town of Neriad to the Neriad Railway Station. (Local Funds).

224. The whole of the earthwork completed, and 1 barrel-drain of 2 openings has been constructed. Work in progress.

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 2,500
Expenditure in 1864-65 ..... „ 2,065

Road from the town of Mehmoodabad to the Mehmoodabad Railway Station. (Local Funds).

225. The whole of this road, which is 2,290 feet in length, has been completely embanked and drained. Metalling is in progress.

Allotment in 1864-65 (including additional sanction of Rs. 1,400).. Rs. 5,638
Expenditure in 1864-65 ..... „ 3,499

Road from Wassud to Wassud Railway Station. (Local Funds).

226. The road of 20 feet breadth has been constructed to connect the Railway Station with the village. One barrel-drain has been constructed and a small piece of embankment. Work finished.

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 4,072
Deduct amount since transferred to other works .. .. „ 2,300
—— 1,772
Expenditure in 1864-65..... 1,771

Road from Borsud to the Wassud Railway Station. (Local Funds).

227. This line of road is 12 miles long, out of which 4 miles have been completely cleared. Work in progress.

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 4,800
Expenditure in 1864-65 ..... „ 966

Road from Thasra to Palee. (Local Funds).

228. The whole of the line, 9 miles in length, has been cleared. Work in progress.

Allotment for 1864-65..... Rs. 4,800
Expenditure in 1864-65 ..... „ 2,752

Clearing the Road between Godra and Gotra. (Local Funds).

229. The whole of this road has been cleared. Length 15 miles 3,300 feet.

Allotment for 1864-65.. ..... Rs. 8,000
Expenditure in 1864-65 ..... „ 7,902

Road from Dohud to Godra. (Local Funds).

230. Earthworks are nearly finished from Kakria to Godra. Several culverts have been constructed. Two large masonry bridges, viz. at Khurd and Bapooee, are in progress and will be finished before the rains.

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 1,85,586
Expenditure in 1864-65 ..... „ 45,663

231. The improvements made over this ford are banks of the river sloped on both sides. Roadway of fascines constructed across wet bed of river, and the dry bed track cleared and levelled. Catch-water drains dug. Work finished on the 11th February 1865.

Improving the Crossing or Ford of the Mhyjee at Palee. (Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 1,000
Expenditure in 1864-65 ..... „ 879

Saving.... Rs. 121

232. Nursery for planting road-side trees. A well sunk, and about 10,000 trees raised. Work in progress.

Tree Plantations, Road-side. (Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65..... Rs. 2,000
Expenditure in 1864-65 ..... „ 2,000

233. *Northern Concan.*—An iron bridge over the Belpara Creek on this line was under construction, but the Superintending Engineer has ordered the work to be stopped. Having had an opportunity of inspecting the crossing, the Superintending Engineer has come to the conclusion that it will be better to remove the iron piles already imperfectly screwed down, and to replace the proposed iron bridge by an embanked causeway protected by stone-pitching.

Bridge on the Road from Oorun to Panwell. (Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 4,245
Expenditure during 1864-65 .... „ 2,116

234. *Surat and Broach.*—Culverts and drains on the road from Balda Pardee Railway Station to Cheewul, 15 miles, have been nearly completed.

Culverts and Drains on the Road from the Par River to Cheewul. (Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 9,483
Expenditure in 1864-65 ..... „ 6,332

Bridges at Oolpar and Massina. (Local Funds).

235. The whole of the timber work of the bridges has been finished during the year. Work completed.

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 7,704
Expenditure in 1864-65 ..... „ 18,357

Timber Bridge at Achode. (Local Funds).

236. This work was let on contract, and the amount shown as expenditure during the year is on account of payment made to the contractor for wood work prepared by him for the bridge work in progress.

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 12,000
Expenditure in 1864-65 ..... „ 9,184

Iron Bridge (Screw Piles) over the River Seree on the road from Neriad to Muhoonda. (Local Funds).

237. *Kaira.*—This work was given to contractors Messrs. Forde and Preston, who have not commenced it during the year.

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 30,000

Balance .. Rs. 30,000

Iron Girder Bridge over the Chota Bhogawa near Pheydra. (Dhurrumtalo Fund).

238. This bridge has been erected by the contractors Messrs. Forde and Preston. Part of the material was brought up last season and two piers put in; the remaining portion was completed in February last; the brick pitching to the approaches in lieu of abutments (there being no practicable foundations) is, however, not yet completed; it will be, it is believed, by the end of May. The bridge consists of 9-30 ft. spans with planked roadway. The funds are made available from the Dhurrumtalo Fund.

Amount of sanction ..... Rs. 42,538
Paid up to 30th April 1865..... „ 36,414

239. *Sind.*—The sum of Rs. 37,653 has been expended in bridging the roads from Hydrabad to Roree and Hydrabad to Oomercote; but it was not found possible to complete all the bridges on the first named line. Sixteen bridges of different spans have been completed during the year and 28 are in various stages of progress; twenty remain to be commenced. Eight small bridges were also built on the trunk road which passes through H. H. Alli Moorad's territory. The whole cost of bridging these roads is borne by the Local Funds. On the road from Shikarpoor to Jacobabad 2 bridges of 10 and 16 arches 10-feet span have been built for the passage of flood water; and the embankment, 4 miles long, in which the bridges are placed, has been raised throughout from Imperial Funds.

Bridges.

River Improvements.

240. *Rock Cutting at Sukkur.*—Expenditure during the year Rs. 22,342. No advantage can be yet derived from this work, as it is necessary to keep up an embankment that the work may proceed during the inundation. Progress has been slow owing to the failure of the contractor.

Monuments and Memorials.

241. *Bombay.*—This work consists of taking down the Fountain, under construction by private subscription, and raising it 4 feet above the level of the road, by surrounding it with basalt polished steps of 12 in. tread and 6 in. rise, with a midway landing of 3 feet, and providing 4 drinking basins at four of the sides of the octagon. The parapets and steps and basins are completed, but have to be polished and finished; the lamps are also provided, but have to be erected, fitted, and connected with gas.

Wellington Memorial Fountain.

Expended in 1864-65 ..... Rs. 6,169
Allotment in Rampart Removal Committee's Budget 1864-65 ..... „ 6,126

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Tanks and Reservoirs at Matheran. (Local Funds).

EXCAVATING TANKS.

Allotment for 1864-65 ..... Rs. 12,000
Expenditure during 1864-65 .. „ 7,800

242. *Northern Concan.*—For this sum of money, all which has not yet been expended, four tanks have been taken in hand.

The Ponsonby Spring, estimated cost Rs. 6,847, has been completed, showing a saving of Rs. 1,937 on the estimate. This is a very substantially built tank, and will amply supply all that side of Matheran with water throughout the year.

The dam near Mr. Juggonnath Sunkersett's house, estimated cost Rs. 2,919, has been excavated and the foundations prepared. There is also a quantity of stone prepared for next year's work, though no actual superstructure has been done this season.

The tank near the sick officers' quarters (estimated cost Rs. 1,571, expenditure Rs. 896) is in the same stage of progress as the above; both of these will be quickly run up next season, now that everything is prepared. Water for building purposes has been so scarce this year that no actual building could go on at Chowk Point or near the sick officers' quarters.

The tank near Mr. Robertson's house, estimated to cost Rs. 3,019, consists of an excavation cut in the rock, and being in a very central position will supply a great many houses with water. Only Rs. 722 have yet been spent, but the work is in full progress now, and will be, it is hoped, completed before the rain falls.

Other tanks and drains have to be designed and estimated for before the entire water supply of Matheran will be complete.

MUNICIPAL WORKS.

243. *Poona.*—Steam pumps, capable of discharging 15,000 gallons of water per hour, were presented to Government for the use of Poona by the Honourable Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and they were erected and were worked during the past hot season. The cost of erection was Rs. 25,953. The cost was defrayed by the Honourable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

New Machine House, and laying down Pipes for Sir Jamsetjee's Water Works at Poona.

244. This work was very successful, and dammed up an additional 3 feet of water in the Poona and Kirkee rivers; it however is of a temporary nature, and a similar expense must be yearly incurred to obtain the same advantage.

Earthen Bund on top of Sir Jamsetjee's Bund, Poona.

Amount of estimate	Rs.	2,046
Expended to 30th April 1865.....	,,	2,064

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

245. *Sind.*—The offices at Oomoora and Pusnee for the Anglo-Indian Telegraph have been completed. Very extensive buildings at Kurrachee were commenced under directions from Colonel Stewart; the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,00,096. A large amount of work has been done by the Superintendent Harbour Works at Manora for the Telegraph Department in the construction of 4 iron cable tanks, with a shed 200 feet long by 40 feet wide. The expenditure was adjusted by payment by the Telegraph Department, and is not brought into the accounts of this department.

Anglo-Indian Telegraph Building.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

During the past year considerable progress has been made on the N. E. branch. On the Nagpore line a further length of 32¾ miles from Mulkapore to Sheagaum was opened for traffic, and the Thull Ghaut Incline has also been completed, thus making altogether 595¼ miles opened for traffic at the close of this official year.

2. The Thull Ghaut Incline was opened in December 1864, and the traffic has since been worked over it without a break; there is thus now a complete communication between Bombay and Sheagaum in Nagpore, a distance of 339 miles.

3. The traffic on the Bhore Ghaut was carried on without interruption during the monsoon; a few landslips occurred but none of any importance.

Works on Open Line.

Konkun Division.—On this division the second line of rails is being laid between Callian and Wassind, and contracts have been let for constructing the second line from Wassind to Kussara.

Minor works for improving the drainage of the line have been constructed, and the fishing of the original unfished rails between Bombay and Tanna is in progress.

A lock-up goods warehouse has been constructed at Boree Bunder, a foot-bridge and outhouses at Byculla, and a foot-overbridge at Musjid Bunder.

The upper-roomed dwellings at Callian have been finished; the bungalow for the Telegraph Inspector begun.

Athgaum Station has been opened for traffic; the goods shed and reservoir at Kussara completed.

4. *Bhore Ghaut Incline.*—A new Telegraph Station at Wonee and some arching in extension of No. 21 tunnel have been nearly finished.

At Kurjut the accommodation for local goods traffic has been finished, and the new passenger station approaches completed. The new passenger station at Lanowlee is too in a forward state; extra dwellings are being built, and the water supply increased.

5. *S. E. Deccan Division.*—The permanent station buildings at Kurkulla are nearly completed, and those at Ooroolee have been commenced.

At Poona a dhurrumsalla for 3rd class travellers and a clock-tower are being erected at the expense of the late Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett; the goods shed and platforms also have been extended.

At Barsee Road and Sholapore the large cotton sheds have been completed; passenger platforms at several stations have been extended, and additional water supply provided.

6. *Thull Ghaut Incline.*—The incline was opened for goods on the 27th of December and for passengers on the 1st February; it was worked uninterruptedly to the close of the year under review.

The dwellings at the traversing station have been completed, and the water supply for working the incline largely increased.

7. *N. E. Deccan Division.*—Thirty-five miles of additional wire-fencing have been erected, increased water supply provided at four stations, and the alteration in gradients for improving the line near Lassulgaum half finished. At Egutpoora and other stations goods sheds have been completed. At Naigaum the accommodation for passengers being

extended, the permanent station buildings at Mhyjee are nearly completed; additional sidings are in progress at Nandgaum, and some dwellings at Munmar just finished.

8. *Nagpore Branch.*—On the open portion of the branch the rebuilding of the Null-gunga Viaduct, which was carried away in June, was completed in the latter end of April. At Naigaum the new station buildings have been finished.

LINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

9. *Part of Contract No.* 13: *Sheagaum to Budnaira.*—The laying of permanent-way on the unopened portion of the contract was completed in May, as anticipated. The wire-fencing now being erected with iron standards will probably be completed by the end of September. The stations are nearly finished.

10. *Contract No.* 14: *Budnaira to Nagpore.*—About 27,000 cubic yards of embankment and 11,000 cubic yards of cutting remain to be done; 87 per-cent of the substratum of ballast has been spread, 90 per-cent of the viaducts and bridges, and 67 per-cent of the culverts completed. Of the permanent-way 14 miles had been laid up to the end of the year; this work is advancing at the rate of about 5 miles a month.

The stations are well advanced, and the completion of the contracts depends entirely upon the progress in laying the permanent-way and erecting the fencing.

11. *Contract No.* 15: *Bhosawul to Hurdah.*—The earthwork has been nearly finished, about 60 per-cent of the ballasting done, and the permanent-way laid up to the 54th mile.

The Taptee Viaduct is completed with the exception of a small portion of the planking.

The masonry works are practically completed as far as Khundwa, 77 miles, and onwards to 106 miles, with two

exceptions. Further on the masonry is in an advanced state and can soon be finished.

Mumbhoora and Boorhapore stations are nearly completed; the buildings at Doongergaum, Beeree, and Kundwa are also in an advanced state.

12. *Contract No. 16: Hurdah to Sohagpore.*—This district was visited by extraordinary floods last monsoon, which caused considerable damage to the works. The gradients have had to be raised in many places, and additional waterway provided. The earthwork of the contract is now nearly completed.

Twenty-five miles of permanent-way are laid; 173 yards of the Bagra Tunnel have been completed out of a total length of 297 yards.

The masonry is in a forward state; the progress on the Gunjal Viaduct has been satisfactory. At the Towa Viaduct two of the piers of which were overthrown by the flood it has been found impracticable to found; three out of four piers in consequence of insufficient pumping power; the season was too far advanced to obtain more power before the rains.

13. *Contract No. 17: Sohogpore to Jubbulpore.*—The earthwork on this contract may be considered complete. The bottom ballast has been spread for 78 miles, and the remainder of the ballasting has been collected for 31½ miles; 32 miles of the permanent-way were either laid or linked in at the close of the half-year.

The masonry works have not progressed so satisfactorily. Until the arrival of the new agent for the contractor the arrangements of the Company for expediting works cannot be considered as complete.

14. The site for the Jubbulpore Junction Station has been determined; it was not considered a satisfactory one altogether by the late Consulting Engineer of the Company.

15. *Contract No.* 18: *Koolburgah to Raichore.*—The question of the extension of the line beyond Sholapore has been settled, and the route by Koolburgah to Raichore finally adopted. The line is to branch off from Koolburgah to Hyderabad, and the junction with the Madras Railway will be at Raichore.

16. *Goods Terminus, Bombay.*—The first section of the Waree Bunder goods terminus, the piece known as B, has been filled in by the Elphinstone Land Company, and a portion of it placed at the disposal of the Railway Company.

17. *Passenger Terminus, Bombay.*—After Captain Osborn's arrival in the country the site of the station at Moody Bay and the approach to it were finally determined and settled.

18. *Capital Expenditure.*—The sums expended in England and India up to 31st May 1865 have been as follows:—

	£
In England	4,480,885
In India	8,001,036
	£12,481,921

The total amount raised in England up to the same date was—

	£
In England	10,036,499
In India	371,298
Debenture loans.....	2,712,000
	£13,119,797

19. The gross earnings of the Company during the past year amounted to Rs.1,00,03,784, or £917,014, distributed as follows:—

Passengers, &c.	29,89,921
Goods	61,11,807
Railway material	9,02,056
Rs.	1,00,03,784

20. The net earnings in the year under review were Rs. 34,96,990, giving an average return on Capital for the two half-years of £4-4-8 per-cent; the return in the latter half of the year, from January to June 1865, was at the rate of £5-19-10 on a capital expenditure of £7,787,278.

21. The rates for passengers were raised in December from 12 to 15 pies in the first class, 6 to 8 pies in the second class, and 3 to 4 in the third class.

The number to be travelled were as follows:—

	Number.	Receipts.
1st Class	47,668	1,99,813
2nd do.	306,923	2,87,573
3rd do.	3,058,524	21,46,826

22. The working expenses during the past half-year were high, amounting to 72·16 per-cent during the first half-year and 59·04 during the second half-year. The average, 65·6 per-cent, is about 2 per-cent less than the cost of working during the previous year.

23. Tables are attached showing the weekly traffic receipts, as also the receipts, expenditure, amount of goods carried, &c. during the years 1863-64 and 1864-65.

Receipts *and* Expenditure *of* G. I. P. Railway *for* 1863-64 *and* 1864-65.

	Mean Number of Miles open.	PASSENGERS.							
		Numbers.			Receipts.				
		lass.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64.....	531	30,627	201,365	3,034,187	90,204	1,54,712	12,95,597	2,85,522	18,26,040
1864-65.....	580·4	47,668	306,923	3,058,524	1,99,813	2,87,573	21,46,826	3,55,709	29,89,921

	GOODS.						Total Receipts, Passengers and Goods.	MILES RUN.		
	Weights.		Receipts.							
	Railway Materials.	Merchandize.	Railway Materials.	Merchandise.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		Passengers.	Goods.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1863-64.....	93,233	388,070	3,32,970	26,59,730	5,411	29,98,112	48,24,152	585,021	669,779	1,254,800
1864-65.....	139,408	745,280	9,02,056	61,11,807	....	70,13,863	1,00,03,784	804,175	1,273,918	2,078,093

	EXPENDITURE.						NET REVENUE.		Equivalent to per-cent per annum.		
	Locomotive Charges.	Coaching Charges.	Merchandize Charges.	Maintenance Charges.	General Charges.	Total.	Rupees.	£	£	s.	d.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
1863-64	12,33,891	2,14,106	4,57,435	6,11,178	7,42,288	32,58,898					
1864-65	25,98,901	3,11,018	9,50,315	13,51,961	9,22,411	61,34,606					
	Percentage of Expenditure on Goods Receipts.	Gross Cost of open Line.									
		£									
1863-64	67·55	6,483,523					15,65,253	143,481	2	4	3
1864-65	61·32	7,787,278					34,96,991	320,558	4	4	8

The Administration Report connected with the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the Sind Railway, and the Indus Steam Flotilla will be given in a Supplement to this Report.

H. E. JACOMB,
Under-Secretary.

MILITARY.

Reduction of the Native Army.

The Government of India in this year strongly urged a further reduction of the Native Army.

2. The Bombay Government was unable to propose any reduction of the Native Infantry, but disbanded a Regiment of Native Cavalry, the Southern Mahratta Horse. The opportunity was taken to constitute as a separate corps the Governor's Body Guard, which had previously been formed by a Detachment from one of the Native Cavalry Regiments.

Reduction of the European Army.

3. Considerable reduction of the European force was recommended, but permission was not obtained for any reduction excepting of a Battery of Artillery.

Compensation for high prices.

4. The great rise of prices compelled the adoption this year of a rule of compensation to Silladar Cavalry for the high prices of horse's food, analogous to the rule for compensation which previously obtained as respects the Native soldier's ration. It has been ruled that every Silladar Cavalry soldier receiving less than Rs. 200 a month shall receive as compensation the sum by which the cost of a daily ration of 30 lbs. of hay and 8 lbs. of gram exceeds fifteen rupees a month.

5. The rise of prices also necessitated the addition of 3 lbs. of firewood to the ration secured to the Native soldier at a maximum cost of Rs. 3-8.

6. The percentage rate of increase on salaries which had been given to all Uncovenanted Civil Servants receiving less than Rs. 200 was accorded to European pensioners on account of their destitute condition under the recent rise of prices.

7. The same rise of prices caused such increased expenditure by the Bombay Education Society, that the Society was compelled to demand from Government a largely increased payment on account of the children admitted on the foundation of the Military Asylum, an institution founded by Government for the benefit of the soldiers' children, and administered for the last forty-four years by the Bombay Education Society in consideration of certain monthly allowances. The exact amount of the increased charge has not yet been determined.

8. The deficient number and the enormous rents of dwelling-houses in Bombay fit for English gentlemen obliged this Government to make an urgent representation to the Government of India for some special provision to enable the Government to provide dwellings for its officers at the presidency. The Government of India sanctioned an increase of house-rent allowance to all those who previously received a house-rent allowance, but this leaves many unprovided for, and the evil is only partially remedied.

Modifications of Military Offices.

9. The union of the offices of Superintendent of Army Clothing and Agent for Army Clothing was adopted this year as a measure of good economy.

10. The increasing work of the Government rendered necessary the appointment of a Deputy Secretary in the departments conducted by the Military Secretary, *i. e.* the Military, Marine, Ecclesiastical, and Indo-European Telegraph Departments.

Arms for the Native Troops.

11. An important discussion as to the arms for Native Infantry arose out of an order by this Government to arm the 1st Belooch Regiment with Enfield Rifles, the 2nd Belooch Regiment having been so armed for several years past. Her Majesty's Government disapproved of giving such arms to the

Native troops, and prescribed the Brunswick Rifle for such as should carry rifles at all. His Excellency Sir William Mansfield thereon recorded the following opinion, with the full concurrence of this Government:—

"With regard to the determination of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State to re-arm the 4th Native Infantry (Rifles) with the Brunswick rifle, it is, I believe, my duty to bring certain considerations before the Honourable the President which have lately occurred to me.

"The experience of the late Danish war and of the American war has convinced all military authorities and the British public at large that rapid loading has become an indispensable requisite in the operations of the infantry soldier in modern war.

"The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War has acted on this conviction, and has determined in consequence to introduce a system of breech-loading for the British army. Yet before Lord de Grey gave this order the loading of the Enfield rifle and of the Lancaster rifle had been rendered remarkably easy and expeditious by the perfection of the manufacture of the ball, its slight reduction in diameter, and the excellent make of the cartridge generally.

"In the Brunswick rifle, on the contrary, all the advantages of modern invention are lost.

"Thus for a single regiment it would not be worth while to have the machinery for compressing balls from cold lead. Therefore the balls must be run, and as is well known cannot but be equal in size and weight in consequence.

2*ndly*.—Owing to such facts the facility of loading is by no means generally equal. This did not attract attention until the great improvement in rifles of late years.

3*rdly*.—In the Brunswick rifle in particular it is believed there is an additional cause of slowness in loading, because of the necessity of fitting the ball exactly into the groove of the rifle, with regard to the belt by which the ball is surrounded.

4*thly*.—Owing to the above cause it is impossible to unite the powder and ball in a cartridge. The old plan therefore must be followed, viz. of the separate charge of powder, the greased patch, and the separate ball, three operations being thus required instead of one for the operation of loading, the three objects, viz. the cartridge of powder, the patch, and the ball, being kept in three separate receptacles. As noticed above, the time taken up in these three operations is liable to be indefinitely prolonged either by the inequality of the run ball, or by the fouling of the rifle after many rounds have been fired.

"Under all these circumstances it is not too much to assert that it would take as long to load and fire twenty-five rounds from the Brunswick rifle as seventy-five from the Enfield—indeed it would be safe to say 100 from the latter.

"The Lancaster rifle with which the 4th N. I. are armed has, in the matter of loading, advantages much superior to those possessed by the Enfield, because the circular motion of the ball is produced by the form of the barrel and not by a groove. On service therefore it cannot fail to be a much more durable arm, when amidst prolonged bad weather and continued duty in trenches and outposts the due cleaning of arms, which involves the preservation of the accuracy of the groove, becomes a very difficult matter.

"The ammunition used for the Government Lancaster rifle is the same as that adopted for the Enfield.

"After the foregoing explanation it will be understood that a great sacrifice of efficiency will ensue on the substitution of the antiquated Brunswick rifle in the hands of the 4th N. I. for the Lancaster rifle to which the regiment has now become accustomed. The result indeed will be that instead of being the best armed rifle regiment in India, as it now is, it will be the worst."

Employment of Officers in other than Government offices.

12. Several cases have occurred this year in which the services of officers have been asked for in posts not strictly pertaining to the Government service, such as those under the Municipality of Bombay, but in the efficiency of which the Government has a direct interest. The only obstacles are in relation to the claims to increased Military rank and pension obtained during such service; and this Government thought it very desirable that these objections should be obviated by certain contributions towards the pension by the Municipality or other such body who employs and pays the officer, and by some understanding as to the circumstances under which the increased Military rank will cease to convey the right to expect corresponding Military command.

The question it is believed is still under consideration by the Secretary of State.

13. An analogous inquiry occurred in the previous year, and is prominently noticed in the Administration Report of 1863-64, as respects the Civil employment of non-commissioned and private soldiers. No definitive conclusion has as yet been attained.

Localisation of Regiments.

14. His Excellency Sir William Mansfield represented to this Government that in consequence of the pay being alike in all Military Corps, an inconvenience attends the localisation of regiments, as in the case of the several corps of the Sind

Frontier Force,—to wit, that officers are not found willingly to accept service at such places as the Sind Frontier without prospect of change of station; and the result was that it was becoming scarcely practicable to maintain a body of efficient officers for the force. It was consequently resolved, on His Excellency's recommendation, to allow the officers to rise in the Frontier Force as vacancies occur without regard, under ordinary circumstances, to the claims of senior officers not belonging to the force, and it was further determined to allow the officers of that force three months' privilege leave in the year instead of two, and to give to them when taking such leave free passage in the Indus steamers. The latter privilege was withdrawn by the Government of India, but the other measures are in force with good effect.

Veterinary arrangements.

15. Very favourable results of the systematic veterinary supervision introduced in the Bombay Army seem to be indicated by the low percentage of casualties in mounted corps by death and by casting. Already an average length of service not hitherto reached in India seems to have been attained. The better system of stable management which has been generally introduced, and the intended provision of stables which has been partially effected and will soon be completed, make it likely that these favourable results will be permanent. Indeed the probable attainment of a still longer average service of horses in the ranks is to be inferred from the large proportion of casualties hitherto due to fracture and injuries consequent on defective line gear.

16. The course of instruction instituted at the Veterinary School, Poona, has been very successful. Both European and Native soldiers after six months' training are returned to their corps expert shoeing-smiths, whilst both officers and men attain a practical knowledge of farriery which is most serviceable to the corps to which they belong.

17. For the supply of Remounts, the reduced rate of Rs. 400 has not been exceeded, and there has been no difficulty in obtaining the required number.

18. The Colonial Secretary at Port Natal undertook this year on behalf of the Bombay Government to send a supply of horses from that colony. Owing to obvious causes (principally overcrowding on board ship), all of which can be avoided in future, a large number of the horses died on the voyage, and the experiment was unsuccessful in its immediate financial result, but it showed that a most excellent stamp of horse is procurable in that colony at a moderate cost, and that large numbers fit for all branches of the service could on emergency be readily procured from thence.

19. During this year the attempts to improve the indigenous breeds of horses have made slow but satisfactory progress. The improvement must necessarily be a very slow process; but the ryots now show themselves more apprehensive of the advantages offered by the supply of Government stallions, and demands which would double the number already employed have been urgently made by the civil authorites. The officers commanding Silladar Cavalry Corps report an improvement in the country breeds, and they are able to procure remounts at moderate prices.

Intended Fort at Kirkee.

20. The subject of a Fort at Poona, which had been discussed from time to time for some years past, was reconsidered with especial relation to the determination to make the Poona arsenal the principal Arsenal of Western India, and to place it at Kirkee, the Artillery station close to Poona, to which place the Gunpowder Manufactory has been already removed, and the Gun-Carriage Agency is about to be so. It was consequently determined to place the Fort at Kirkee, which occupies a commanding position peculiarly adapted for the site of such a Fort:

Strength of the Army.

21. The strength of the Bombay Army of all ranks was—

		On 1st May 1864.	On 1st May 1865.
Artillery	European	2,938	2,531
	Natives	1,071	272
Cavalry	European	1,118	9,526
	Natives	3,937	355
Sappers	European	41	29
	Natives	569	571
Infantry	European	8,759	8,233
	Natives	19,860	20,866

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The Cable between Kurrachee and the Head of the Persian Gulf was laid in the year 1863-64, except the length joining Cape Monze and Gwadur, which was completed on the 13th May 1864. This section, however, worked until the 4th of July only, when it was discovered to be broken in at least two distinct places. It remained in the same state until the 16th of November following when Munora was made the terminus instead of Cape Monze, the landing place at the latter spot being quite unsuited to the purpose. The long interruption in this section of cable did not, however, cause any inconvenience, as the traffic was conducted on the alternative land-line along the Mekran coast.

2. The section of cable between Gwadur and Mussendom also failed on the 23rd July and was repaired on the 22nd September following, during which period the traffic was entirely suspended beyond Gwadur. The cable within the Gulf, and beyond the influence of the South-West Monsoon, has remained in a perfect state of insulation ever since it was first laid.

3. Four carefully prepared Statements by Mr. Ferdinand Hirz, the departmental electrician, are hereto attached, and which will show at a glance the means of the tests made in each month on the four different sections of the cable. The test records in column A are those taken by Mr. Hirz himself, and are especially trustworthy as a check on the average tests of the Superintendents of the stations at each end of the section.

Appendices I., II., III. & IV.

4. The accompanying Statement, showing the rate of signalling on the different sections of the cable, proves the satisfactory condition of the cable and instruments; but it is by no means complete, as, partly owing to the lengthy interruptions on the cable, and partly owing to press of work, time would not admit of more careful observations being obtained.

Appendix V.

5. The other tables which accompany this report are self-explanatory, and illustrate at a glance the working of the Mekran coast and Sub-marine Telegraph during the official year 1864-65.

Appendices VI., VII., VIII., IX. and X.

APPENDIX I.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH—SUB-MARINE LINE.

SECTION: KURRACHEE—GWADUR.

Record of Monthly Means of Electrical Tests from June 1864 *to April* 1865.

TIME.			TESTS FROM CAPE MONZE AND MANORA.					TESTS FROM GWADUR STATION.					REMARKS.
					Dielectric.	Conductor.				Dielectric.	Conductor.		
Month.	Year.	Length of Cable Section.	Mean Temperature. F.	Number of Tests.	Resistance in Million Units per Mile.	Total Resistance in Units.	Resistance in Units per Mile.	Mean Temperature. F.	Number of Tests.	Resistance in Million Units per Mile.	Total Resistance in Units.	Resistance in Units per Mile.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
June	1864	246·5	90	1	257·1	1600·7	6·49	89·9	1	257·1	1610	6·53	(1) Test eastward taken from Cape Monze.
November	„	268·5	..	1	283·7	1734·7	6·46	78	12	325·3	1759·2	6·55	(2) Section interrupted from July 3rd till November the 16th, when the cable was continued to
December	„	..	..	17	283·7	1732·6	6·45	78	13	301·8	1759·2	6·55	
January	1865	..	..	9	304·5	1746·6	6·50	77	10	331·7	1752·3	6·53	(3) Manora, from where all later tests are taken. Section completed 13th May 1864.
March	„	..	..	..	..	....	..	77	1	362	1742	6·49	
April	„	..	..	2	326·5	1751·5	6·52	..	3	364·7	1762·2	6·5 6	

APPENDIX

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT

SECTION: GWADUR—

Record of Monthly Means of Electrical

TIME.			TESTS FROM GWADUR STATION.					TESTS FROM MUSSEN-		
Month.	Year.	Length of Cable Section.	Mean Temperature. F.	Number of Tests.	Dielectric. Resistance in Million Units per Mile.	Conductor. Total Resistance in Units.	Conductor. Resistance in Units per Mile.	Mean Temperature. F.	Number of Tests.	Dielectric. Resistance in Million Units per Mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
February	1864	357·4	..	11	335·2	2395	6·70	..	8	341
March	,,	...	..	12	342·6	2391·6	6·69	70·5	4	354·5
April	,,	..	..	22	277·2	2386	6·67	79	23	346·1
May	,,	..	81·4	23	357	2397	6·67	83	24	340·5
June	,,	..	89·9	26	358·2	2374·8	6·65	88	22	374·3
July	,,	..	87·9	17	360·6	2377·7	6·65	92	15	397·5
September....	,,	359	83·5	6	413·1	2374·1	6·61	87	6	418·8
October	,,	..	85	25	409	2373·6	6·61	73·4	19	395
November	,,	..	78	11	381·1	2385·9	6·65	79·1	9	326
December	,,	..	78	13	357·7	2398·6	6·68	69·8	6	330·1
January.....	1865	..	77	11	344·6	2391	6·66	70	7	278·1
February	,,	..	75·2	12	377·7	2386·3	6·65	70·3	8	342·8
March	,,	..	77	12	420·6	2390·1	6·66	74·5	8	382·2
April	,,	..	89	8	385·1	2384·1	6·64	86·8	8	383·7

II.

TELEGRAPH—SUB-MARINE LINE.

MUSSENDOM.

Tests from February 1864 *to April* 1865.

DOM STATION.		TESTS FROM GWADUR TO MUSSENDOM CABLE HOUSE. A					REMARKS.
Conductor.				Dielectric.	Conductor.		
Total Resistance in Units.	Resistance in Units per Mile.	Mean Temperature. F.	Number of Tests.	Resistance in Million Units per Mile.	Total Resistance in Units.	Resistance in Units per Mile.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2396	6·70	..	..	....	..	..	Section completed 9th February 1864.
2386	6·68	..	..	....	..	..	
2385	6·67	..	..	....	..	..	
2383	6 67	..	..	....	..	..	
2371·9	6·64	89·9	4	354·25	2380·5	6·66	
2364·3	6·62	87·9	3	344	2373·7	6·64	Section was interrupted from July 23rd till September 22nd.
2369·5	6·60	83·5	1	379	2370	6·60	
2367·2	6·59	85	4	436·4	2378·7	6·63	
2384·4	6·65	78	4	424·3	2388	6·65	
2395·9	6 69	78	4	391·2	2389·9	6·68	
2392·7	6·67	77	4	413·7	2391·6	6·66	
2388·3	6·66	75·2	4	415·3	2390·6	6·66	
2383·6	6·66	77	4	446·6	2404·5	6·69	
2382	6·63	89	4	380·2	2381·5	6·63	

APPENDIX

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT

SECTION: MUSSENDOM—

Record of Monthly Means of Electrical

TIME.		Length of Cable Section Miles.	TESTS FROM MUSSENDOM.					TESTS FROM		
					Dielectric.	Conductor.				Dielectric.
Month.	Year.		Mean Temperature.	Number of Tests.	Resistance in Million Units per Mile.	Total Resistance in Units.	Resistance per Mile.	Mean Temperature.	Number of Tests.	Resistance in Million Units per Mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
March	1864	392	75·5	4	394·7	2479·5	6·32	..	..	....
April	,,	..	79	22	382	2499·6	6·32	..	7	392·4
May	,,	..	83	26	332·4	2501	6·38	..	22	378·8
June	,,	..	88	26	328·1	2483·3	6·33	91·9	21	331·1
July	,,	..	92	25	310·1	2501	6·38	92·2	22	275·5
August	,,	..	90	26	251·1	2504·4	6·39	92·3	21	219·7
September....	,,	..	87	21	238·8	2507·2	6·39	91·6	18	229·2
October	,,	..	73·4	25	223·7	2518·4	6·42	86·1	20	219·7
November	,,	..	79·1	12	197·2	2513·7	6·41	75·8	9	195 3
December	,,	..	69·8	10	234·2	2513·7	6·41	67	3	176·3
January.....	1865	..	70	9	308·6	2507·7	6·39	..	..	Tests value
February	,,	..	70	7	337·4	2499·8	6·38	..	..	Do.
Do.	,,	396	72	4	371	2514·3	6·35	..	..	375
March	,,	..	74·5	12	371	2510·8	6·34	..	..	374·5
April	,,	..	86·8	12	364	2504	6·32	..	..	341·7

III.

TELEGRAPH—SUB-MARINE LINE.

BUSHIRE.

Tests from March 1864 *to April* 1865.

BUSHIRE.		TESTS FROM MUSSENDOM TO BUSHIRE CABLE HOUSE. A					REMARKS.
Conductor.		Mean Temperature.	Number of Tests.	Dielectric.	Conductor.		
Total Resistance in Units.	Resistance per Mile.			Resistance in Million Units per Mile.	Total Resistance in Units.	Resistance per Mile.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	Section completed 23rd March.
2513·4	6·41	..	..	....	..	..	
2542	6·48	..	..	....	..	..	
2527·2	6·45	88	4	324	2480·5	6.33	
2518·2	6·42	92	4	302·7	2188·7	6·35	
2522	6·43	90	5	263·2	2198	6·37	
2534	6·49	87	4	248·5	2510	6·40	
2543·1	6·47	73·4	5	236·2	2511·2	6·41	
2534·1	6·46	79·1	4	260·3	2509·7	6·40	
2536·3	6·47	69·8	4	305	2511·5	6·41	
less.	..	70	4	341	2503·6	6·38	
do.	..	..	..	....	..	..	February 21st, the double shore end was laid at Bushire.
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	
2528·7	6·38	..	..	....	..	..	
2519	6·36	..	..	....	..	..	

APPENDIX

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT

SECTION:

Record of Monthly Means of Electrical

TIME.			TESTS FROM BUSHIRE.					TESTS FROM		
Month.	Year.	Length of Cable Section.	Mean Temperature F.	Number of Tests.	Dielectric. Resistance in Million Units per Mile.	Conductor. Total Resistance in Units.	Conductor. Resistance in Units per Mile.	Mean Temperature F.	Number of Tests.	Dielectric. Resistance in Million Units per Mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
April.....	1864	155·5	..	7	464	1053	6·76	..	10	469·6
May	,,	..	..	20	412·2	1066	6·87	..	..	..
June	,,	..	91·9	21	397·6	1064·1	6·84	..	26	325·1
July	,,	..	92·2	22	271·7	1067·8	6·86	96·6	25	255·7
August	,,	..	92·3	21	224·3	1066·6	6·86	97·6	27	226
September....	,,	..	91·6	18	178	1079·9	6·93	98	25	178·3
October.....	,,	..	86·1	20	165·5	1084·7	6·97	94·8	26	179·4
November	,,	..	75·8	9	110·5	1080·7	6·94	88	13	185·1
December	,,	..	67	4	73	1056·7	6·79	69·7	11	203 8
January.....	1865	..	65·4	..	Tests value	less.	..	63·6	..	Tests value
February	,,	157·5	..	..	Do.	do.	..	63·1	..	Do.
Do.	,,	..	..	..	593·7	..	..	64 6	11	521·2
March	,,	..	..	..	589·5	1056·8	6·70	67	26	574·6
April	,,	..	..	10	503·8	1060·5	6·73	77·3	10	536

IV.

TELEGRAPH—SUB-MARINE LINE.

BUSHIRE—FAO.

Tests from April 1864 *to April* 1865.

FAO STATION.		TESTS FROM FAO TO BUSHIRE CABLE HOUSE. A					REMARKS.
Conductor.				Dielectric.	Conductor.		
Total Resistance in Units.	Resistance in Units per Mile.	Mean Temperature F.	Number of Tests.	Resistance in Million Units per Mile.	Total Resistance in Units.	Resistance in Units per Mile.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1046	6·73	..	..	....	..	..	Cable laid on the 27th of March
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	
1065	6·85	96·6	4	325	1064·6	6·85	
1072·6	6·89	97·6	4	266	1077·5	6·93	
1060	6·82	98	5	267·4	1068	6·86	
1069·7	6·87	94·8	4	237	1072·5	6·89	
1075.5	6·91	88	5	246·8	1081·4	6·95	
1077·4	6·93	69·7	3	245	1077	6.93	
1066·5	6·85	63·6	3	358·7	1066·5	6·85	
less.	..	63·1	2	319	1050	6·75	
do.	..	64·6	2	371	1049	6·75	Tests made before laying of shore end.
1075·1	6·82	..	..	....	..	..	Do. after do.
1063·3	6·75	..	..	....	..	..	
1061	6·73	..	..	....	..	..	

APPENDIX V.

TABLE showing the rate of Signalling on the different Sections of the Persian Gulf Cable—1864-65.

Names of Sections.	Length of Cable Miles.	Resistance of Conductor.		Number of Cells.	Mean of Words sent per Minute.
		Total Units.	Per Mile Units.	— +	
Fao—Bushire	155·5	1066·5	6·85	3 & 4	25
Munora—Gwadur....	266·5	1745·8	6·55	4 & 6	20
Gwadur—Mussendom .	358·4	2400·0	6·69	4 & 6	16·7
Mussendom—Bushire .	392	2511·5	6·41	6 & 8	17·5
Mussendom—Fao....	547·5	3578·0	6·53	6 & 8	12·1
Mussendom—Munora .	624·9	4145·7	6·63	6 & 8	9·6

REMARKS.

1. The battery powers were in all these experiments varied without any essential alteration in the speed of working. The figures entered in the column 'No. of cells' represent the lowest battery power with which the highest speed of signalling was obtained.

2. When two sections were combined, artificial leakages at 5,000, 10,000, 15,000, and 20,000 (Siemens) units where successively introduced at the intermediate station, and it was found that the highest rate was obtained in the case with 15,000 units + perhaps 0·75 word more per minute.

3. The figures representing the result of the experiment on the Bushire—Fao section express rather the hightest speed with which the instrument could be worked by the operator than the rate which the cable would allow.

4. There have been several further experiments made to work by translation at the intermediate stations through the whole line (about 1,200 miles) with a rate of 12 words to a minute and with perfect success.

APPENDIX VI.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Messages transmitted and the Revenue derived from the same, also the average Time occupied in transmission between Great Britain and Kurrachee and between Kurrachee and Fao.

Months.	Messages of a Commercial or Private nature.	Government Despatches.	Total Messages.	Revenue of Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph.			Average Time occupied in transmission between Great Britain and Kurrachee.			Average Time between Kurrachee and Fao and *vice versâ*:			
				Rs.	a.	p.	Days.	Hrs.	M.	Days.	Hrs.	M.	
October 1864 ..	1	..	1	10	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Communication opened only between Kurrachee and Fao.
November „ ..	105	4	109	2,058	7	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
December „ ..	140	6	146	3,101	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
January 1865 ..	97	4	101	1,644	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
February „ ..	170	15	185	4,942	0	0	..	..	..	..	1	41	Line open for through traffic.
March „ ..	1,462	37	1,499	45,411	8	0	5	22	26	..	1	28	
April „ ..	2,226	13	2,239	68,407	8	0	6	..	..	..	2	34	
Total....	4,201	79	4,280	1,25,574	15	0							

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the Number of Rates of 20 Words each into

during the year

Months.	Messages of 20 words.	30 ,,	40 ,,	50 ,,	60 ,,	70 ,,	80 ,,	90 ,,	100 ,,	110 ,,	120 ,,	130 ,,	140 ,,	150 ,,	160 ,,	170 ,,	180 ,,	190 ,,	200 ,,
	At single rate.	,, 1½ ,,	,, 2 rates.	,, 2½ ,,	3 ,,	3½ ,,	4 ,,	4½ ,,	5 ,,	5½ ,,	6 ,,	6½ ,,	7 ,,	7½ ,,	8 ,,	8½ ,,	9 ,,	9½ ,,	10 ,,
October 1864 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November ,, ..	45	28	14	6	3	1	2	3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
December ,, ..	61	42	20	11	8	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
January 1865 ..	51	21	12	6	2	1	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February ,, ..	104	49	19	3	3	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
March ,, ..	928	340	138	45	23	3	7	4	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
April ,, ..	1,347	513	236	88	37	7	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	2,533	993	440	159	76	16	13	8	10	11	1	2	3	..	..	2	2	1	..

ABSTRACT OF

At Single Rates		2,536
,, 1½	,,	993
,, 2	,,	440
,, 2½	,,	159
,, 3	,,	76
,, 3½	,,	16
,, 4	,,	13
,, 4½	,,	8
,, 5	,,	10
,, 5½	,,	11
	Carried over....	4,262

VII.

which the Private and Commercial Messages despatched

1864-65 *were divided.*

210 ,,	220 ,,	230 ,,	240 ,,	250 ,,	260 ,,	270 ,,	280 ,,	290 ,,	300 ,,	310 ,,	320 ,,	330 ,,	340 ,,	350 ,,	360 ,,	370 ,,	380 ,,	390 ,,	400 ,,	Government Despatches.	Total Messages.	REMARKS.
10½ ,,	11 ,,	11½ ,,	12 ,,	12½ ,,	13 ,,	13½ ,,	14 ,,	14½ ,,	15 ,,	15½ ,,	16 ,,	16½ ,,	17 ,,	17½ ,,	18 ,,	18½ ,,	19 ,,	19½ ,,	20 ,,			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Telegraph opened only between Kurrachee and Fao.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	109	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,499	Through communication opened.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2,239	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	4,280	

RATES.

	Brought over..	4,262
At 6	Rates	1
,, 6½	,, ...	2
,, 7	,, ...	3
,, 8½	,, ...	2
,, 9	,, ...	2
,, 9½	,, ...	1
,, 18½	,, ...	1
Government Despatches		6
		4,280

APPENDIX VIII.

14

STATEMENT showing the Percentage of Errors made in Messages transmitted by the Indo-European Telegraph between Kurrachee and Fao from November 1864 *to* 1st *May* 1865. *The percentage is the number of errors compared to the total number of words contained in the messages.*

Month.	Number of paid Messages.	Number of Service Messages.	Total No. of Words approximate.	Number of Errors of all classes (including misspelling, omission of full stop, inverted commas, &c.)	Percentage of Errors.	Remarks.
November 1864	109	656	30,000	154	·5	Every description of error sent back to stations during first few months when there was little doing, to prove by tape whether made by sender or receiver, and to punish clerk in fault when necessary.
December „	146	592	22,572	128	·6	
January 1865	101	557	19,456	66	·3	
February „	185	547	20,292	73	·4	
March „	1,499	493	49,860	622	1·3	Through line first opened description of messages entirely new to clerks.
April „	2,239	412	68,180	556	·8	

APPENDIX IX.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT showing the average monthly Expenditure for the year

Year	Months.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Travelling Expenses.	Stores.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
1864-65	May	14,925 10 3	300 0 0	2,651 0 0	551 7 0
	June	16,271 13 11	300 0 0	675 0 0	3,646 8 0
	July	15,850 12 3	300 0 0	683 8 0	439 15 0
	August	16,898 6 0	300 0 0	1,038 0 0	451 11 8
	September	16,585 12 10	300 0 0	445 3 0	2,085 13 8
	October	16,866 6 8	300 0 0	407 0 0	727 5 6
	November	16,770 7 5	300 0 0	257 4 0	850 9 10
	December ...	17,016 14 4	300 0 0	217 4 0	1,093 0 9
	January	17,978 11 7	300 0 0	145 0 0	1,183 9 4
	February	17,408 1 0	300 0 0	543 6 0	1,426 12 6
	March	17,403 5 2	300 0 0	219 12 0	1,061 11 9
	April	19,845 5 3	300 0 0	259 4 0	26 0 0
		2,03,821 10 8	3,600 0 0	7,541 9 0	13,544 9 0
Monthly average		16,985 2 2	300 0 0	628 7 5	1,128 11 5

IX.

on account of the Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph
1864-65.

Contingencies.	Construction.	Wages.	Construction Travelling Expenses.	Subsidy.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
9,530 4 9	....	4,526 0 0	....	....	32,484 6 0
5,714 9 7	....	1,967 12 0	....	12,003 8 0	40,579 3 6
3,212 14 9	....	1,563 7 7	....	3,000 0 0	25,050 9 7
958 5 11	....	742 5 5	....	....	20,388 13 0
1,232 2 8	....	928 7 9	....	....	21,577 7 11
4,129 1 7	....	1,268 4 0	....	5,500 0 0	29,198 1 9
5,036 5 10	....	939 8 8	....	....	24,154 3 9
2,374 11 4	938 7 0	1,022 5 4	....	5,000 0 0	27,962 10 9
1,679 7 0	1,173 8 3	64 0 10	....	500 0 0	24,124 5 0
3,184 9 9	872 7 0	1,591 5 9	288 0 0	2,500 0 0	28,114 10 0
1,792 10 4	60 12 0	1,080 14 1	....	....	21,919 1 4
775 14 0	....	.....	....	....	21,206 7 3
39,621 1 6	3,045 [illegible] 3	16,794 7 5	288 0 0	28,503 8 0	3,16,759 15 10
3,301 12 1½	253 12 2¼	1,399 8 7	24 0 0	2,375 4 8	26,396 10 7

APPENDIX X.

TABLE showing the Mean Temperature during each month from May 1864 *to April* 1865 *at the undermentioned Telegraph Stations.*

Stations.	Thermometer.											
	1864.								1865.			
	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Kurrachee	83·3	87·7	84·2	80·2	83·4	83·6	83·5	72·	74·4	73·2	77·7	88·1
Gwadur	82·5	89·6	88·5	85·9	86·5	84·3	80·1	72·3	75·1	74·9	83·0	93·3
Mussendom	87·2	92·5	99·4	95·9	94·6	91·2	83·9	74·5	76·0	75·7	79·6	95·3
Bushire	..	89·2	94·7	..	90·2	87·0	78·7	67·2	67·4	67·8	73·1	82·0
Fao	..	98·9	103·0	..	95·5	95·1	76·6	63·2	66·2	70·3	76·0	82·8

Remarks.

The readings from which this table is compiled were taken daily at noon.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1. *Finance.*—The Imperial Budget grant for objects under the Director of Public Instruction at the beginning of the year was as follows :—

		Rs.
Direction and Inspection		1,51,417
Colleges ..	General .... Rs. 61,044	
	Special .... „ 69,178	
		1,30,222
High Schools		80,672
Middle Class Schools		32,974
Lower Schools		97,460
Special Schools		28,468
Book Department*		97,212
For building School-houses		50,000
Grants-in-aid		1,00,060
	Total..	Rs.7,68,485
Further items sanctioned in January 1865—		
Increase to the grant for Vernacular Schools	Rs. 90,000	
Increase to the allowance for Deputy Inspectors	„ 10,000	
		1,00,000
	Total..	Rs. 8,68,485

2. *Local Funds.*—In the course of the year nearly Rs. 2,60,000 were assigned to Education in the Local Fund Budgets.†

* Of this sum Rs. 80,000 is a repayable advance.

† See Appendix A.

3. The Fees this year amounted to.. Rs. 1,06,623

Add—

Municipal assignments, about	,,	20,000
Popular subscriptions, about	,,	80,000
Donations of individuals, about....	,,	4,70,000*

4. It is thus seen that the resources of the Department have been greatly increased, though, owing to the late date of the additional sanctions, it was not possible to arrange for corresponding expenditure before the end of the official year.

The actual expenditure of the year cannot yet be precisely stated.

5. The chief objects on which the additional funds have been or are to be expended are—

1. School Building and Furniture.
2. Opening new Village Schools.
3. Additional Inspection.

6. The Educational Department has now fairly entered on a new stage of existence. Much more rapid progress may be expected, and indeed is already begun.

7. The net increase of schools, as shown below, is 150, and of scholars 12,920.

	1863-64.	1864-65.	Increase.
High Schools	9	9	....
Scholars	1,995	2,182	187
Middle Class Schools (Anglo-Ver.) ..	16	18	2
Scholars	1,687	1,891	204
Lower and Primary Schools	777	925	148
Scholars	49,200	61,729	12,529

* Appendix B.

8. The fee collections have risen from Rs. 83,084 to Rs. 1,06,623—a fact which proves even more than school attendance the value which the people attach to State Education.

9. Another significant circumstance is the steady increase of the sale proceeds of books realised by the Curator and paid into the Treasury. The amount in 1863-64 was Rs. 81,000, in 1864-65 Rs. 94,000.

10. *The Inspectoral Divisions* have in area remained the same, but the Zillas of the South have been reorganised, and a new Collectorate formed, with Kulladghee for headquarters.

11. The Educational Divisions now stand as follows:—

Central Division.	Bombay.
Staff—1 Inspector.....	Poona and Sholapore.
1 Assistant do.	Sattara.
7 Deputy Inspectors.	Tanna and Colaba.
6 Assistant Deputies.	Ahmednuggur and Nassick.
	Khandeish.
	Rutnagherry.
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad.
1 Inspector	Surat and Broach.
4 Deputy Inspectors.	Kaira.
	Punch Mahals.
Southern Division.	Belgaum.
1 Inspector	Dharwar.
3 Deputy Inspectors.	Kulladghee.
1 Assistant Deputy.	Canara.
Sind Division.	Kurrachee.
1 Inspector	Hydrabad.
1 Deputy Inspector.	Shikarpore and Frontier Districts.

12. In December the Educational Department lost the services of Mr. Coke, an able Inspector, to whom the Central Division owes as much as Guzerat to Mr. Hope. Mr. Coke

carried a spirit of vigilant activity into every branch of his duties and every part of his Division, and his resignation will long be a subject of regret.

13. Many other resignations of valuable Educational officers took place this year, when Bombay was passing through a period of extraordinary excitement, and there was an urgent demand for educated men, European and Native, as Secretaries and Managers of joint stock enterprises.

14. The Government of India have directed that these Reports shall be classified under the heads of—

1. English Education,
2. Vernacular do.
3. Industrial do.

Under the first head may come superior education, viz. the Colleges (General) and High Schools. Middle Class Schools will follow. Lower and Primary Schools roughly correspond to "Vernacular," and the section "Industrial" will comprise all Special and Professional Schools.

15. I.—*Superior Education—Colleges.*—The work of the Colleges is illustrated by the following abstract of University Examinations in Arts (it does not include Matriculations):—

Passed Students from	First Arts.		B. A.		M. A.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Elphinstone College ..	12	13	5	10	1	2
Poona College.....	4	2	1	2	1	..

The number of Matriculated Students in each College at the end of the year was—Elphinstone College 82, Poona College 18, against 77 and 14 of the previous year. The Colleges advance slowly as regards numbers, the supply of qualified

students, for which they depend on the High Schools, being still scanty. But neither College could educate a much larger number of pupils without an increase of the staff.

16. The late Matriculation Examination held in November showed that there were still some unmatriculated men in each College.

17. *Elphinstone College.*—The attendance remains the same as last year. The College has taken, as usual, the leading part in the University. A comparative view is given above of the University performances (besides matriculation) of the Elphinstone Students in this and the preceding year; it is quite satisfactory.

18. During the year 22 students left the College. Eight of these took service under Government. It is important to remark that they all joined the Educational Department. Two of the others went to England, and one of them has since matriculated in the London University.

19. The Principal left India in December, and did not return till after the close of the official year. The Professor of Mathematics resigned the service of Government in December.

The work of the College was somewhat disturbed by the necessary changes of Professors.

20. *Poona College.*—This College suffered from changes in the staff. The Professor of English Literature was transferred to Elphinstone College on the departure of Sir A. Grant on leave. His absence from his own classes for three months before the University Examinations was specially unfortunate, though unavoidable. The effect was only too visible in the performances of the Poona men.

21. The College keeps up its numbers, and the Principal, now that the Poona High School has begun to afford a fair supply of matriculated men, is able to refuse admission to

non-matriculated students. This resolution marks an era in the history of the College.

22. The Principal speaks of the difficulty of procuring College text-books from the Central Book Depôt in time for the use of students preparing for University examinations. This is a complaint of long standing, the Professors and the Curator being inclined each to throw the responsibility on the other of ordering books from England in anticipation of the wants of College students. During the year a committee was appointed, of which the Curator was a member, for the consideration of this subject, and it may be hoped that the difficulty will not recur again, especially as the University have published a list of subjects of examination for five years. Meanwhile the College Library has been enriched with many new books. But the habit of private reading, now so common in Elphinstone College, is not yet equally practised in Poona College, whose elevation from the status of a school to that of a college is more recent by several years.

23. The Principal read Cæsar and Terence with some of his classes. Dr. Haug and two Shastrees conducted the Sanskrit studies. The unexpected failure in Sanskrit of the most highly thought of students of the first class at the B. A. examination of 1864 is said to have discouraged the class, and certainly much disappointed the Professor. The other classes are spoken of as promising.

24. The English Professor (Mr. Oxenham) mentions, with a statement of reasons which almost resembles an apology, that he has commenced English versification with his class. I remember ten years ago suggesting this kind of exercise in Elphinstone College.* Mr. Hughlings, Professor of Literature, introduced it, and lately a prize for an English poem (the Homejee Cursetjee Prize) has been founded in the University.

* Letter to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 7th March 1856, on the examination of the College Department of the Elphinstone Institution.

25. The new buildings for Poona College are advancing.

26. *High Schools.*—The special educational want of this Presidency has at last been supplied, apparently at a stroke, if we may trust the last Matriculation examination. The previous examination (November 1863) passed, besides candidates from the colleges, and teachers, 8 boys from the Central School, 4 from the Poona High School, 6 from the Surat High School, 2 from the Ahmedabad High School, and 2 from private schools—total 22. The following examination passed seventy-seven schoolboys, as shown in the list below (besides college students as before):—

Schools.	Number Passed.
From Elphinstone Institution	20
Poona High School	10
Surat High School	10
Poona Free Church Mission Institution	9
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	5
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Parsee Benevolent Institution	5
Ahmedabad High School	3
Poona Engineering School	2
Poona High School and Poona Vernacular College	2
Private Tuition	2
Robert Money Institution	1
Broach Government School and Elphinstone Institution	1
Prubhu Seminary and Elphinstone Institution	1
Belgaum Sirdars' High School	1
Elphinstone Institution and Private Tuition	1
Ahmedabad and Poona High School	1
Rutnagherry and Poona High School	1
Poona Vernacular College	1
Broach Government English School	1
Total	77

N.B.—The Poona "Vernacular College" is here taken as a School.

I hope this sudden and extraordinary improvement may be trusted, but I must confess my doubts. It is hardly credible to me, judging by experience, that some of the schools in the

list should have had the success which is attributed to them. My doubts are strengthened by what I have heard of the way in which the particular examination was conducted.

27. *Central School.*—Under the care of Mr. Jeaffreson this school has fairly risen to the High School standard. The attendance is about the same as last year, the fee collections almost exactly the same.

28. The excited commercial state of Bombay had an unfavourable effect on the staff of Masters, which was constantly deranged by resignations. But the performances of the school at the University, thus summarised by the Principal, show that good work was done during the year:—

> "I am happy to have to record the marked success of the Central School in the University and College examinations during the past year. Twenty boys from the First Class, one Assistant Teacher, three former pupils who had left for employment, and at least three others who had joined the College, were successful at the last Matriculation examination. In 1864 only one competitor was sent in by the School for the Junior Scholarships at Elphinstone College. He was successful, and has, I hear, given the greatest satisfaction to the Principal and Professors, being a good Sanscritist and a very tolerable Latin scholar too. At the recent Scholarship examination of 1865 four of the Matriculated Students from the Central School obtained Junior Scholarships tenable for two years, and three others received Probationary Scholarships tenable for one year. I understand too that these distinctions were earned in a competition with men of much longer standing than themselves. Similar successes cannot, I fear, be looked forward to every year unless a more permanent staff of teachers be secured than the School has had during the last twelve months."

29. The experiment of forming a "Commercial Class" in the School seems to have failed. Few boys, in the Principal's opinion, entered it except from "laziness." Some of the Commercial pupils have been induced to desert book-keeping for literature, and are now joining the College.

30. The scheme adopted in the Central School for awarding exhibitions to the pupils of Mofussil High Schools does not seem to have answered. The truth is the local Head Masters do not care to part with their best boys, and to lose the credit of their matriculating in the University. The Principal speaks with praise of his staff of Assistants, but complains of the discreditable state of the School building, which is never kept in proper repair.

(This subject has been brought to the notice of the Elphinstone Trustees).

31. *Poona High School.*—No school in the Presidency has made a greater advance during the last few years than this. It now promises to supply a fair number of matriculated pupils to the College. In March 1863 the school matriculated two pupils, in November 1863 four, at the late examination in November 1864 fourteen (besides three Assistant Masters). The attendance improves, and the fees collected, which during 1862-63 were under Rs. 250 a month, in 1863-64 exceeded Rs. 300, and for the year just expired amounted to about Rs. 400. A large number of poor scholars, about 25 per-cent of the fee-payers, is admitted in the Poona High School; the number seems excessive, but no boy can remain free without keeping a certain position in his class.

32. The salaries of the Assistant Teachers have been raised throughout. A Native B. A. is the First Assistant. He is favourably mentioned by the Head Master.

33. There are 22 exhibitions in the school, of which 10 are attached to the upper and 12 to the lower division. The exhibitions were held by boys from Sattara, Nassick, Ahmednuggur, and Sholapore, besides some from the Poona districts.

"No exhibitioner has been deprived of his privilege. Without exception they have been regular and diligent, and have succeeded in maintaining the required standing in their classes. Three out of ten exhibitioners for the Upper School passed the matriculation examination."

34. Mr. Kirkham, the Head Master, warmly praises his staff, and he himself deserves cordial commendation.

35. *Ahmedabad.*—It is satisfactory to hear that in this school a desire to matriculate has at length sprung up. Few native students are as pleasing in appearance and manners as those who come from Ahmedabad. The completion of the railway to Bombay has no doubt had its effect, and something must be allowed for the influence of the University men collected at Ahmedabad on the staff of the College and High School. Two boys from this school matriculated in 1863 and seven in November last. One of the B. A.s of the year was an old Ahmedabad man. The attendance and fee collections in the High School show a fair improvement, though the unusual demand for native clerks has this year had a disturbing effect. "The exhibitioners have all done well. The plan of exhibition is an excellent one. It is creating a desire for English in the districts. Formerly about one-eighth only of the boys in the High School came from the districts; now one-third come from places out of Ahmedabad" (*Head Master's Report*).—The two Branch Schools in the city, which prepare boys for the High School, are self-supporting, a fact which deserves notice. It shows the demand for English teaching among people who can pay for it. The Head Master, Mr. Curtis, has maintained his character as a zealous, efficient officer. Of the Native staff Mr. Venkutrao Ramchandra deserves mention as a really able mathematician.

36. *Surat.*—The Surat English School had been in a low state of efficiency for some years, though well attended by pupils. In 1862 Mr. Roonan, who had before worked hard as Head of the Poona College School, was transferred

thither, and improvement soon was seen. The first fruit of his labours was to matriculate in 1863 six candidates, of whom, however, some were Assistant Masters. At the late examination in November 1864 ten Surat men matriculated. On this occasion four candidates from Surat were Assistant Masters. The latter did not come out so well as the school-boys—a very significant fact, bearing on the recent history of superior school education in this Presidency. During the year the school sent five exhibitioners to Elphinstone College with allowances of Rupees 10 each. As respects exhibitions to be held in the High School, the Acting Head Master (a native) reports :—

> "The exhibition system, which consists in sending talented and promising boys of the Talooka Schools to High Schools, and its concomitant, the plan of giving lodging and boarding to exhibitioners who may be without funds, within the premises of the school, appears to have well operated. There are eleven exhibitioners in the High School. * * * * There are at present five boarders, who live in the school under the superintendence of the Head Master."

Sanscrit and Latin are taught in the Upper School—the former to the Hindoos, the latter to the Parsees. Mathematics seem to be insufficiently cared for. A Drawing Class, attended by 15 pupils, is taught by the Master of the Paruck School of Art and Industry. The Branch Preparatory Schools are well attended, especially the Gopipoora School, situated in the Hindoo quarter, which collects 248 boys. The liberality of Mr. Premchund Roychund, Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Pherosha Shapoorjee, and Mr. Byramjee Manickjee, in founding scholarships and other benefactions, deserves honourable mention. Mr. Roonan retired from the public service during the year. The Surat High School has one native graduate on its staff.

37. *Rutnagherry.*—This High School is not yet provided with a staff suitable for a High School. It has not yet matriculated a single pupil, though one Rutnagherry boy matriculated from Poona College and one from the Central School. During the last two years the Rutnagherry school has sent eleven exhibitioners to the Central School.

38. *Belgaum Sirdars' High School.*—This school is useful and well attended, but will never occupy the position of a High School as long as it is under the divided rule of the Educational and Political authorities. There are 115 free boys, the nominees of Sirdars, and 85 fee-paying boys. The Head Master has a turn for Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, which he teaches to the elder boys. Two candidates from this High School—one a teacher—matriculated at the late examination. The absence of Canarese graduates makes it impossible to supply the school with a proper staff.

39. *Dhoolia.*—The High School is still in a very backward state. The Head Master (a European) speaks of his success in establishing athletic exercises and English sports; also a vocal music class, which at first had to struggle against native prejudices, but is now seen to improve the English accent of the boys. Sanscrit and Latin are studied in this school. It contains more than 120 boys.

40. *Hydrabad, Sind.*—The Sindees are unwilling to leave their country for the purpose of attending the Matriculation examination at Bombay. Hence this school does not make so good an appearance as was expected.

41. *Middle Class Schools.*—The following table shows an increase of two schools and 204 scholars, i.e. more than 10 per-cent., which may be taken as sufficiently favourable. There are no schools of this class in Sind.

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.

(*1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular only.*)

	1863-64.		1864-65.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number.	Schools.	Number.	Schools.	Number.	Schools.	Number.	Schools.
Central Division	9	1,209	10	1,345	1	136	..	..
Northern do.	5	352	5	384	..	32	..	..
Southern do.	2	126	3	162	1	36	..	..
Sind do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	16	1,687	18	1,891	2	204	..	..

42. *Lower and Primary Schools.*—The table shown below exhibits good progress in the diffusion of popular instruction. The means have chiefly been supplied by the local assessment. Of the total increase, 148 schools and 12,529 scholars, the greater part is to be credited to the Central Division, and first we must acknowledge the liberality of the District Committee and the zeal of the Deputy Inspector (Cassinath Thathe) in the Khandeish Collectorate. Tanna and Sattara also contributed large assignments from local funds to education. Khandeish shows an increase of 31 schools and 2,423 scholars. Tanna is not far behind, with an increase of 28 schools and 2,339 pupils. No districts in the Presidency manifest a greater desire for education than these two zillas. In Tanna, owing no doubt to the influence of the Presidency, there is an especial desire for English instruction. Sattara, where Mr. Chapman, the Collector, was a zealous friend of education, is distinguished by an addition of 25 schools and 1,753 scholars.

Khandeish	Rs. 45,161
Tanna	„ 32,023
Sattara.....	„ 30,012

LOWER AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS (VERNACULAR).

In some of these are English Classes.

	1863-64.		1864-65.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Central Division..	433	26,581	543	33,500	110	6,919	..	..
Northern do. ..	187	13,609	202	17,321	15	3,712	..	..
Southern do. ..	104	7,071	137	8,998	33	1,927	..	..
Sind do. ..	53	1,939	43	1,910	..	..	10	29
Total....	777	49,200	925	61,729	158	12,558	10	29
				Deduct Decrease....	10	29		
				Net Increase....	148	12,529		

43. In Rutnagherry primary education received a check this year; there was a slight decline in the number of pupils, notwithstanding an increase of 7 schools. It is known that Rutnagherry is a very poor zilla; it has reaped none of the profits which of late have gilded the grain crops of the Deccan and the cotton crops of Guzerat. On the contrary the general rise of prices has made the poverty of the Southern Concan all the more pressing. The Vernacular Schools are always the first to suffer under these circumstances.

44. In Poona much time has been consumed, I will not say wasted, in deliberation, and there has been a consequent delay in expending the additional imperial grant. The delay will soon be repaired. Proposals have been matured for opening 28 schools in the course of the year, which will make up the number in this zilla to 150.

45. Ahmednuggur, for a like reason, has remained stationary; it will before the end of the year have an addition of 29 schools, making its total up to 109.

46. In the Northern Division there have been liberal, and even magnificent, assignments from local funds, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,45,885 (estimate), available for the year, but there has been delay in spending the money, and Vernacular instruction seems to have made small progress, compared, at least, with the rapid advance of the Deccan. Still there is in the zillas of Guzerat an increase of 9 schools and 2,272 pupils. These figures may be contrasted with those of Rutnagherry (*see* my remarks above, paragraph 43). In the Political districts of Guzerat there is a decline of 628 pupils, though an increase of 2 schools. This decline is said to be due to the decision of the Political Agent in Kattywar to charge a schooling fee—a step which (as experience shows) at first excites vehement dissatisfaction among the un-Europeanised natives (whose tradition is that all education should be given gratis), and half empties the school-rooms. However, the people always become reconciled in time to the innovation, and are forced to admit that the fee is an equitable and not onerous charge, while they soon observe that the fee-charging school is superior in discipline and general respectability to the old free school.

47. In the Southern or Canarese Division there has been a net increase of 33 schools and 200 scholars. The increase is apparently all in Kulladghee; but this is evidently due to the reorganisation of the zillas (*see* above, paragraph 10). The southern zillas have little or no local funds as yet available for education (*see* Appendix A), and the municipal assignments are quite insignificant. Again, owing to the late date at which the additional imperial grant for Vernacular instruction was sanctioned, no use had been made of these resources before the end of the year.

48. The Southern Division has also suffered from having no regular Inspector during almost the whole year, though much praise is due to the gentleman (Mr. Little, C. S.) who

was set to discharge the Inspector's office in addition to his own duties as Assistant Collector and Magistrate. It would have been very fortunate if Mr. Little could have been spared permanently as an Educational Inspector. There is a special difficulty in obtaining a gentleman competent to this office, because so few persons in this Presidency study the Canarese language, the acquisition of which is essential to the Inspector's popularity, and consequently to his efficiency, in the south. The want of qualified Canarese Deputy Inspectors and Schoolmasters is also much felt.

49. Sind shows a slight fall in attendance, but as ten unsuccessful Village Schools were closed during the year a much larger decline might have been expected. Mr. Mansfield, the Commissioner, has been led by his personal observation to form the same views relative to education in Sind that I have so often expressed. He wishes to concentrate the efforts of the Department on important points, as Hydrabad and Kurrachee. The ten closed schools are amply compensated by the graduation of a genuine Sindee B. A. (Elphinstone College), whose services, I am glad to hear, have been secured by the Educational Department. It should not be forgotten that it was Colonel Goldsmid who sent down the first batch of Sindee pupils to Bombay for a University education. He felt that practically the University was the most certain propagator of national instruction.

50. *Grant Medical College.*—In my Annual Report for 1861-62 I adverted to the "hazardous" experiment of refusing to admit unmatriculated men to the Medical College. In 1861-62 the College had admitted three matriculated students; in 1862-63 it admitted nine. The Principal then hoped that the crisis was past. But in 1863-64 only five students joined the classes, and in 1864-65 none. The position of the College as an affiliated institution of the University has become such as to require serious attention.

Five persons passed during the year for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine. The subordinate departments, the Apothecary's Class, and the Vernacular Medical Class appear to flourish. In the former seven apprentices passed their final examination, and gained certificates of qualification for the grade of Assistant Apothecary. Eight of the Vernacular Class passed their final examination successfully. For the use of these students two books are printing on Materia Medica and Physiology; books on Medicine and Surgery are preparing.

51. *Civil Engineering College, Poona.*—No advance has been made towards raising this school to the University grade (*see* my letters Nos. 223 and 13, dated respectively the 5th June 1863 and 6th May 1864). The young men trained by the school are in great request for service under Engineer officers in the Presidency and adjoining districts. Many others, equally or more highly qualified, would readily find employment, whether under Government, under the Local Fund Committees, or as independent professional men.

52. At the end of the year a Civil Engineer, Mr. Cooke, of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, was appointed Principal of the College, in succession to Captain Wilkins, R.E., whose services I was very sorry to lose.

53. *Law School.*—The Law School calls for no remarks save that it will soon furnish candidates for Law Degrees in the University.

54. *Book Department.*—During the year Rupees 72,400-4-11 was drawn from the Treasury for the printing and purchasing of books for sale. The money paid into the Treasury was Rs. 93,756-2-3. This is the second year that the Curator has been able to do more than repay the advances taken from the Treasury. It seems to show that the operations of the Department are now on a sound basis. But until

the method of account-keeping is altered, and the Curator is allowed to deal with his unsaleable stock (*see* my letter No. 1720, dated 14th March 1864), it will be difficult to judge of the true position of the Book Department. A good deal of thought has been given to the question whether the business might not be transferred to a private person or firm. The advantages of such a transfer are strongly felt, but the practical difficulties as yet seem insurmountable.

55. This year has seen a further increase of realisations on book sales. The amount in 1862 was Rs. 60,000, in 1863-64 Rs. 81,000, in 1864-65 Rs. 94,000. This steady advance is satisfactory.

56. *Translators.*—The Translators, Major Candy and Mr. Curtis, have laboured, as usual, assiduously in the translation, revision, and criticism of Marathi and Gujarati books. Among the new books referred to them for criticism are several novels or romances, dramas, school books, tracts on native reform, and little compilations of "useful knowledge."

57. About 47,000 Marathi and 100,000 Gujarati books were printed and purchased for sale. 11,000 Canarese books show that that dialect is for the first time assuming importance, and the Sanscrit books are over 3,000. Five new Sindee Reading Books for use in schools were published during the year or shortly after; one of these was a Sindee version of Esop's Fables. Two larger Reading Books and a Geography were soon to be printed. A Sindee and Persian Dictionary, a Sindee History of England, and a version of the 3rd and 4th books of Euclid, besides some maps, were in prepafation under the Inspector's superintendence.

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the LOCAL FUND BUDGETS *passed up to 30th April* 1865.

ZILLA.	Date of Budget passed.	Amount of Educational Assignment for 1864-65.	How Allotted.			Remarks.
			Teachers' Salaries.	Building.	Other objects.*	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Sattara.....	14th Oct. 1864	33,859 3 0	15,639 12 0	12,342 11 0	5,876 12 0	*Chiefly the purchase of furniture and repairs to school houses.
Tanna and Colaba ..	1st Jan. 1865	32,023 13 5	16,038 0 0	13,000 0 0	2,985 13 5	
Khandeish	10th Feb. 1865	45,161 5 9	18,118 8 0	19,500 0 0	6,345 0 0	
Ahmedabad.....	4th Jan. 1865	29,993 0 0	1,134 0 0	20,516 0 0	600 0 0	
Broach.....	19th April 1864	31,015 0 0	6,888 0 0	9,500 0 0	3,700 0 0	
Kaira	3rd Oct. 1864	36,072 0 0	4,936 8 0	11,855 0 0	1,246 8 0	
Surat	3rd Oct. 1864	48,805 0 0	10,206 0 0	31,900 0 0	1,000 0 0	
Belgaum	1st Nov. 1864	1,724 0 0	918 0 0	516 0 0	290 0 0	
Dharwar	17th Oct. 1864	844 0 0	84 0 0	750 0 0	9 0 0	
Total....	.....	2,59,497 6 2	73,962 12 0	1,19,879 11 0	22,053 1 5	

APPENDIX B.

LIST of DONATIONS for Educational purposes given during the year 1864-65.

Donor's Name.	For what purpose.	Amount of Donation. Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Premchund Roychund.	For the erection of a Clock Tower with a Peal of Bells in the Buildings of the Bombay University.	2,00,000	0	0
	Additional amount contributed towards the building of the Ahmedabad Vernacular College.	9,000	0	0
	For founding a Scholarship in the Surat High School.	2,000	0	0
Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	For the education of Natives and East Indians of the Bombay Presidency in various branches of Fine Art	1,50,000	0	0
Mr. Cowasjee Jehangheer Readymoney.	Additional amount contributed towards the Elphinstone College Buildings	1,00,000	0	0
Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	For the purchase of Books for distribution amongst the most deserving pupils in the Gujarat Provincial College and the Ahmedabad High School at the next Annual Exhibition.....	500	0	0
	Books presented to the Hemabhai Institute at Ahmedabad.....	2,000	0	0
	For an Annual Prize to the best Gujarati Essay on a subject to be selected by the Gujarati Vernacular Society	2,500	0	0
Mr. Pherozshaw Shapoorjee of Surat.	For founding a Scholarship in the Surat High School.....	2,000	0	0
Mr. Byramjee Manockjee of Surat.	For founding a Scholarship in the Surat High School "in the name of his generous patron, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq.....	2,000	0	0
	Total.... Rs.	4,70,000	0	0

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The year 1864-65 has been chiefly noticeable at the Presidency for the progress towards completion made in the erection of the Eye Hospital endowed by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer. The number of cases treated for eye disease during the year was 3025, being 288 more than in the previous year, and 228 operations on the eye were performed. During this year the Hospital for Lepers was commenced.

2. The wants of the native community in Bombay have not for some time been fully met by the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. It was therefore proposed by the Honourable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy that a Native General Hospital should be erected in a suitable position, for the building of which the sum of Rupees 2,50,000 was offered by him. Arrangements are in progress for the erection of the projected Hospital and for its maintenance.

3. At Poona considerable progress has been made towards the completion of the Civil Hospital to be called the David Sassoon Hospital. At Ahmedabad arrangements are being made for the enlargement of the Hutteesing and Premabhai Hospital with the view of rendering it capable of holding 80 beds.

4. Two new Charitable Dispensaries in the Concan have been projected during the year under report. One of these, endowed by Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, will be located in the populous town of Cullian, and will, it is hoped, be soon in active operation; and the other, endowed by Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, is for the benefit of the poor at Tanna.

5. Municipal Dispensaries have been established at Waee and Kurrad of the Sattara Collectorate, and in the city of Sattara the building of a Dispensary has been completed. The

Municipal Dispensary at Sholapoor commenced its operations in the month of September.

6. Two temporary Dispensaries have been formed, one on the Bunkapoor and Hurryhur line of road in the Dharwar Collectorate, and the other at Moondagode in the Canara district. The Municipality of Gudduk (in the Dharwar Collectorate) have also instituted a Dispensary at that place, which came into operation in the month of April.

7. At Ahmedabad Sett Bechurdass Ambaeedass' Dispensary is nearly completed; the Raeepoor Dispensary was opened on the 1st February. At Dholka and Dhollera the poor are now provided with Dispensaries, and at Surat a Dispensary, endowed by Mr. Cursetjee Furdonjee Paruck, has commenced work.

8. In Sind the progress of the various dispensaries has been marked, and the number of patients attending them has increased. At Roree a small female ward has been added to the Dispensary. At Halla the Municipality has fitted up an Hospital for 8 or 10 patients, a Dispensary room and offices. At Khetty the Municipality promise to add a small Pauper Hospital to their Dispensary. And the Lunatic Asylum at Larkhana continues to be a most useful establishment.

9. The total number of persons treated in Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year under report (1864-65) was 251,143 against 233,482 for the preceding year. In Civil Hospitals, including the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and the European General Hospitals in Bombay, 22,878 patients were treated, of which 1,788 were in the European General Hospital and 6,252 in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

10. In the several Police Hospitals the total number of cases was 8,580—a proportion of 41·43 per-cent to "strength." The proportion of deaths to treated was as follows:—

Police Hospitals	1·57	per-cent.
Civil Hospitals	4·44	
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital	29·07	
European General Hospital	9·28	

11. The number treated in the Jail Hospitals was 9,493 against 12,472 of the previous year. The treated to strength was 130 per-cent against 167, and the percentage of deaths to treated was also lower than in the previous year.

12. The relief afforded by the Dispensaries (Government, Charitable, and Municipal) has been great and manifest, much progress, 210,192 persons having been treated against 192,195 of the previous year.

13. The total number of cases treated at the Civil Hospital at Aden amounted to 1,157, showing a ratio of 8·64 per-cent of deaths to sick.

14. Much progress has been made in the Vaccination Department during the year under report.

15. The total number of persons vaccinated amounted to 337,889 against 285,164 of the previous year.

Of the Vaccination during the year—

74·39	per-cent were	Hindoos.
20·05	do.	Mussulmans.
4·79	do.	Other Castes.
0·47	do.	Christians.
0·28	do.	Parsees.

16. The number of males was larger than that of females, and the percentage of successful cases was as high as 92·65.

17. Of the number of 238 vaccinated cases at Aden during the year under report 175 have proved successful.

SURVEYS.

REVENUE SURVEY.

During the year under report two Survey and Settlement Commissioners have been appointed under the provisions of the Bombay Act I. of 1865, already noticed in connection with the Land Revenue Administration.

2. One of these Commissioners, Lieut. Colonel W. C. Anderson, has been placed in charge of the districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Sattara, Canara, and Kulladghee; and the other, Major J. T. Francis, has been placed in charge of the operations in Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sholapoor, the Southern and Northern Concans, and also in the province of Sind.

3. The Khandeish and Guzerat surveys continue under two Superintendents—Mr. A. F. Davidson and Captain C. J. Prescott.

4. In the Island of Bombay all the measures preliminary to the introduction of a detailed survey on a scale commensurate with the value of the ground, which is now in many parts as costly as land in London, have been nearly completed.

5. Survey operations are in a forward state in nearly all the districts under this Presidency which remain to be surveyed. In the Southern Division, with the exception of Rutnagherry, Canara, and Kulladghee, little remains to be done. In the Northern Division two talookas in Khandeish, viz. Lohara and Wurrungaum, and two in Surat, viz. Bardolee and Chicklee, have been brought under the revised assessment. In the Guzerat districts some of the talookas of the Surat Collectorate are all that remain to be measured and classified, and in Khandeish there are four talookas remaining to be completed.

6. In Sind also good progress has been made in survey operations, the result being as follows:—

		Villages.	Fields.	Acres.
Right Bank of the Indus.	Measured	65	8,503	134,189
	Classified	84	12,415	138,478
	Dehs demarcated			44
	Do. do. and surveyed			27
Left Bank of the Indus.	Measured into fields			164,673
	Measured in large pieces—			
	Arable waste		71,258	
	Unarable		63,275	
				134,533
	Classified—Arable cultivation			114,693
	Settlement rates introduced into 22 villages.			

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

7. Captain Macdonald, the officer in charge of the Right Bank of the Sind Topographical Survey, and party having completed the work upon which they were engaged quitted that province during the past year.

8. On the Left Bank the upper sections of Alyar-ka-Tanda and Hydrabad (in the Hydrabad Collectorate) have been completed, and the southern portions of Alyar-ka-Tanda and Talooka Meerpoor were approaching completion. In the Thurr and Parkur districts the estates on the Mitrow, situate in the talooka of Kippra, have been surveyed.

9. The area accomplished is reported to have been 4,845 square miles, of which 1,345 square miles appertain to "Mouzawar detail survey" and 3,500 square miles to "Topographical survey."

FORESTS.

The appended Comparative Statement of Forest Receipts and Expenditure for the years 1863-64 and 1864-65 shows that the total Receipts for the latter year amounted to Rupees 8,16,668-4-3, while the Expenditure amounted to Rupees 3,92,482-11-0. It is hoped that the demarcation of forests now in progress will eventually effect still more favourable results.

2. The forest administration of the Collectorate of North Canara by Mr. Shaw Stewart has been marked with vigour and success.

3. The draft Bill noticed in the Administration Report for 1863-64 has since been passed into law as Act VII. of 1865.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of RECEIPTS *and* *for the years* 1863-64

COLLECTORATES.	RECEIPTS.				EXPEN-			
					ESTABLISHMENT.			
	1863-64.		1864-65.		1863-64.		1864-65.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Surat.....	7,587 13 1		1,01,515 14 5		12,375 7 2		15,167 8 5	
Khandeish ..	44,677 3 2		57,177 4 5		38,097 8 1		14,188 5 7	
Ahmednuggur .	55,420 13 7		51,804 2 7		3,562 1 3		7,424 1 5	
Rutnagherry ..	10,051 5 6		13,592 14 8		8,729 3 2		9,800 3 5	
Belgaum	12,375 3 7		27,236 11 6		4,683 6 1		12,632 1 5	
Dharwar	12,851 10 6		27,006 11 10		1,718 7 1		3,247 1 7	
North Canara..	3,38,719 13 5		4,19,724 0 2		20,852 5 7		25,178 9 3	
Tanna	1,02,835 4 8		91,223 13 10		17,689 12 0		26,820 5 9	
Poona	10,165 9 10		24,608 11 11		27,556 8 2		37,176 2 3	
Sattara	3,686 0 10		2,777 14 11		1,235 4 5		4,458 6 11	
Total.. Rs.	5,98,370 14 2		8,16,668 4 5		1,36,499 15 0		1,56,092 14 0	

Expenditure *of the* Forest Department, Bombay, *and* 1864-65.

DITURE.												PROFIT.			LOSS.		
Contingent Charges.						Total.											
1863-64.			1864-65.			1864-65.						1864-65.			1864-65.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
621	15	2	28,421	1	11	43,588	10	4				57,927	4	1	.....		
379	4	11	36,982	10	0	51,170	15	7				6,006	4	10	.....		
472	13	7	13,356	9	0	20,780	10	5				31,023	8	2	.....		
464	14	11	3,464	9	1	13,264	12	6				328	2	2	.....		
118	13	3	1,180	1	3	13,812	2	8				13,424	8	10	.....		
90	15	10	173	8	0	3,420	9	7				23,586	2	3	.....		
11,369	0	6	49,678	13	3	74,857	6	6				3,41,866	9	8	.....		
15,338	7	9	85,934	0	5	1,12,754	6	2				.....			21,530	8	4
2,463	0	3	16,807	4	2	53,983	6	5				.....			29,374	10	6
292	0	1	391	3	11	4,849	10	10				.....			2,071	11	11
31,611	9	0	2,36,389	13	0	3,92,482	11	0				4,77,162	8	0	52,976	14	9

Balance in favour of Government	4,24,185	9	3
Amount of Sales, Calicut Agency	17,545	1	1
Grand Total.... Rs.	4,41,730	10	4

EMIGRATION.

The following Statement shows the Ships which have been despatched with Emigrants from Bombay to Mauritius during the official year 1864-65:—

MEMORANDUM showing the names of Ships which have been despatched from Bombay with Emigrants to the Mauritius during the official year 1864-65.

DATE OF DEPARTURE.	SHIPS' NAMES.		NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.						REMARKS.
			ADULTS.		HALF ADULTS.		INFANTS.		
			Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1864.									
June.....	16	Ship "Diamond" ..	227	46	18	3	5	..	
September..	29	Ship "Myaram Dayaram".....	236	60	17	10	3	2	
1865.									
May.....	1	Ship "Regina"	195	70	23	16	5	..	
		Total....	658	176	58	29	13	2	=936 souls.

There has been no emigration from Sind during the year under report.

MILLS.

The annexed Statement contains a list of all the Spinning and Weaving Mills in the Bombay Presidency.

LIST of SPINNING *and* WEAVING MILLS *in the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TOWN.	Names of Mill Owners or Company.	No. of Engines used.	Horse-power of each Engine.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms.	Average No. of hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
Bombay	Albert Spinning and Weaving Company.	1	60	12,400 extending to about 19,000.	....	452	
Do.	Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company.	2	60 horse-power each.	20,800	....	450	
Do.	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.	3 Engines 100 horse-power nominal.	1 of 2·30 H. P. equal to 60, and 1 of 40 horse-power.	25,000	....	About 500 hands, including, men, women, & minors.	
Do.	Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company.	2	40	21,000	330	At present 525.	
Do.	Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills.	1 pair of compound 80 horse-power each, total 160 horse-power.	80 80 160	30,664	608	800	
Do.	Maneckjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company.	2	Engines connected with spinning 240 horse-power, and engine connected with looms 75 horse-power.	Nearly 29,000 at work.	About 450 at work.	About 1,000	

Bombay	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company.	2	80 each.	45,000	900	1,050	
Do.	Royal Mills.....	2 pieces of compound horizontal engines.	180 nominal horse-power.	30,000	550	About 600	
Do.	Victoria Spinning and Weaving Company.	2 pairs of engines.	30 horse-power each.	9,120	80	250 when full in work.— The daily average is 230.	
Coorla	Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company.	2	60 horse-power each nominal.	27,000	460	From 900 to 1,000	
Surat	The Jaffer Ally Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited).	2	30 each.	8,000	100	Factory never has been at work: in course of construction.	To work 24 platts Macarthy's gins.
Do.	Do. do.....	1	8	....	....	Do.	
Do.	Public Works Department.	1	15	....	....	Do.	To work 1 punching and 1 drilling machine.
Randier	Mofussil Press and Ginning Company.	1	15	....	....	25	Works 23 platts new double action Macarthy's gins.
Do.	Pestonjee Adarjee Engineer.	1	6½	....	....	15	Works 10 platts Macarthy's gins. Works 2 wheel lathes, 7 slide rest lathes, 2 plaining machines, 3 shaping machines, 8 drilling machines, 2 screwing machines, 1 frame saw.

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Town.	Names of Mill Owners or Company.	No. of Engines used.	Horse-power of each Engine.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms.	Average No. of hands employed daily.	Remarks.
Amrolee	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.	1	30	....	....	50	1 hand saw, 6 circular saws, 1 boring machine, 1 chamfering machine, 1 tennoning machine, 1 punching and shearing machine, 1 blowing fan.
Broach	Do. do.....	Steam crane.	10	....	....	....	
Do.	Do. do.....	1	10	....	....	....	Works circular saw.
Do.	Broach Cotton Mills Company.	3	30 each.	17,540	1	500	
Do.	Do. do.....	2	15 each.	....	....	65	Works 52 platts new double action Macarthy's gins.
Do.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Company.	1	25	....	....	120	Works 80 platts new double action Macarthy's gins.
Do.	Mofussil Press and Ginning Company.	2	15	....	....	120	Do. do.
Do.	Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.	1	20	....	....	Not working for some time past.	To work 30 old saw-gins.
Do.	Premchund Roychund	1	12	....	....	50	Works 30 platts new double action Macarthy's gins.
Ahmedabad ..	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.	1	10	....	....	....	1 frame saw, 1 circular saw.
Broach	Do. do.....	1 steam crane	10	....	....	....	
Do.	Do. do.....	1	10	....	....	....	1 circular saw.
Bombay	Do. do.....	1	6	....	....	....	2 lathes; 1 drilling machine.
Do.	Do. do.....	2 steam cranes	10	....	....	....	